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LAW ON THE
FIVE-YEAR PLAN

For the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R.
1946-50

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1946 / 1076

Law on the Five-Year Plan for Rehabilitation
and Development of the National Economy
of the U.S.S.R., 1946-1950.

ADOPTED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET
OF THE U.S.S.R. ON MARCH 18, 1946.

I.

PRINCIPAL AIMS OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE U.S.S.R.

1. As a result of the heroic efforts of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of its gallant Red Army an epoch-making victory has been won—Hitler Germany has been smashed and Japanese imperialism defeated. The U.S.S.R. ended the war by completely vanquishing the enemy. This is the chief result of the war.

The victory of the U.S.S.R. means, firstly, a victory for the Soviet social system; the Soviet social system has successfully stood the test in the fire of war and has demonstrated its supreme virility.

Secondly, the victory of the U.S.S.R. is a victory for the Soviet state system; the multi-national Soviet state has stood all the tests of war and demonstrated its virility.

Thirdly, the victory of the U.S.S.R. is a victory for the Soviet armed forces, for the Red Army; the Red Army has withstood all the hardships of war, completely vanquished the armies of our enemies, and emerged from the war victorious.

This epoch-making victory could only be achieved because the whole country had been made ready for active defense beforehand. Three five-year plans of development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. were required in preparation for this tremendous task.

The Soviet Union created the material conditions which made it possible to prepare the country for active defense before it entered the Second World War by consistently carrying out the policies of the Communist Party, and, first and foremost, with the help of the Soviet policy of industrialising the country and collectivising agriculture.

2. As a result of the successful realisation of the program of the Communist Party with respect to industrialising the country and collectivising agriculture, a socialist society has been built in the U.S.S.R.

The 18th Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) in 1939 laid down the lines for a gradual transition from socialism to communism and set before the peoples of the Soviet Union the aim of overtaking and outstripping the principal capitalist countries economically, i.e., with respect to the volume of industrial output per head of the population.

The groundwork for the accomplishment of this main economic aim of the U.S.S.R. was laid by the third five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., the principal assignments of which were being successfully carried out during the first three and a-half years of the five-year plan period (1938-41) notwithstanding the fact that military operations were at that time taking place on the borders of the Soviet Union.

Socialist industry was making rapid headway—industrial output showed an annual average increase of 13 per cent. Big strides were being made in particular in the development of heavy industry. In the first three years of the third five-year plan the output of the means of production increased by more than 50 per cent., while the output of the machine-building industry increased by 75 per cent.

Industry was rapidly developing in the Eastern regions of the U.S.S.R.; in the Urals, the Volga area, Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan, industrial output in the first three years of the third five-year plan increased by 50 per cent.

The cereal crop in 1940 amounted to 119,000,000 tons. One of the richest grain-growing areas of the Soviet Union was created in the eastern part of the country. The progress of agriculture was due to the policy of collectivisation, which made it possible in the space of a few years to cover the whole country with large collective farms capable of employing up-to-date machinery and all the latest methods of agricultural science, and of supplying the country with ever larger quantities of agricultural commodities.

In the first three and a-half years of the third five-year plan an immense program of construction work was carried out: capital construction amounted in value to a total of 130,000 million roubles; some 3,000 state-owned mills, factories, mines, power stations and other enterprises were put into operation. More than one-third of the capital construction work in this period fell to the eastern areas of the U.S.S.R.

The growth of socialist industry, especially of heavy industry, the economic development of the eastern areas, and the accumulation of large state reserves helped to strengthen the economic and military might of the Soviet Union. In 1940 there were produced in our country 15,000,000 tons of iron, or nearly four times as much as in 1913; 18,300,000 tons of steel, or four and a-half times as much as in 1913; 166,000,000 tons of coal, or five and a-half times as much as in 1913; 31,000,000 tons of oil, or three and a-half times as much as in 1913; 38,300,000 tons of commodity grain, or 17,000,000 tons more than in 1913, and 2,700,000 tons of raw cotton, or three and a-half times as much as in 1913. With the help of socialist industry the reconstruction of the railway system was undertaken.

This was accompanied by a continual improvement of the living and cultural standards of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. There was a rapid influx of new contingents of skilled workers into national industry. Productivity of labour and national consumption rose. Wages likewise rose and the incomes of the collective farms increased. The network of cultural institutions expanded, the number of pupils of primary and secondary schools and of students of higher educational establishments increased, and the universal education of children was a practical reality.

3. The treacherous attack of Hitler Germany on our socialist motherland in 1941 put a stop to the peaceful constructive labours of the Soviet Union and interrupted the

general economic advance and the rise in the standard of living of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

The Great Patriotic War made it necessary to subordinate the entire national economy to the needs of the front, to the task of smashing Hitler Germany and her satellites. The national economy of the U.S.S.R. was swiftly put upon a war footing. Industry was switched over to the production of munitions.

The modern large-scale industry which had been built up in the eastern regions of the country in the period of the five-year plans and the rapid re-establishment of over 1,300 large industrial plants which were evacuated to the eastern areas of the country, coupled with the new construction work undertaken, resulted in considerably enlarging and strengthening the powerful industrial base in the East of the U.S.S.R. By a supreme economic effort the evacuated plants were in the main already re-established in the early half of 1942.

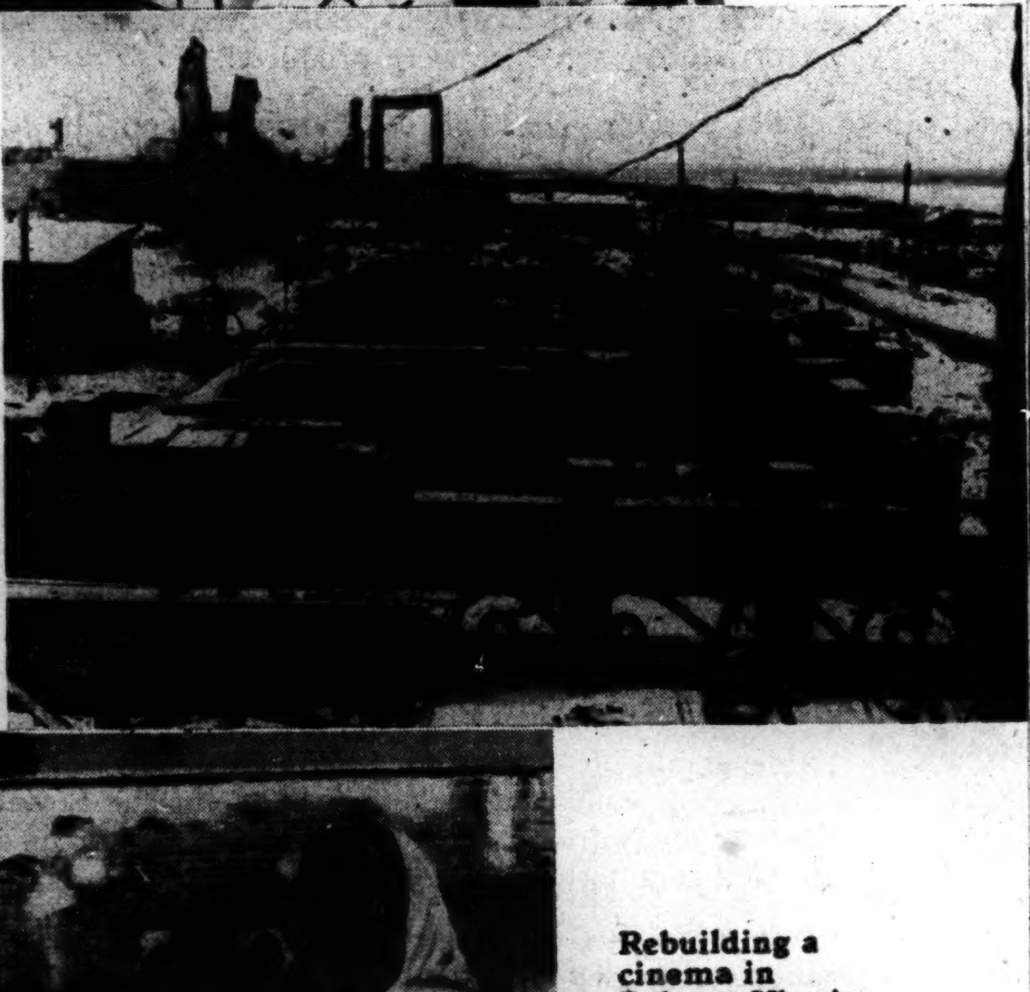
The victory of the U.S.S.R. in the Patriotic War was achieved at the cost of heavy sacrifice. The German occupants inflicted tremendous damage on our country. Notwithstanding the colossal losses and the arduous conditions of war time, the war economy of the U.S.S.R. showed a swift development in the course of the Patriotic War. In the early half of 1945 industrial output in the eastern areas of the U.S.S.R. was twice as great as in the first half of 1941, while the output of the war industries was 5.6 times as great. In the four years of the war industrial output increased 3.6 times in the Urals, 2.8 times in Siberia, and 3.4 times in the Volga area.

The eastern regions of the Soviet Union grew and expanded during the Patriotic War into a powerful base of supply of ammunition, weapons, tanks and aircraft for the Red Army.

The State Committee of Defense set up in the early days of the Patriotic War by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) and the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., and headed by our great leader, Comrade Stalin, swiftly and resolutely mobilised all the forces of the people of the U.S.S.R. to repulse the enemy. Owing to the tremendous organisational work performed by party and Soviet bodies under the guidance of the State Committee of Defense, in a very short period a smoothly working and rapidly growing war economy was

View of restoration work on the Dnieper Dam.

"Output of electric power for 1950 is planned to be 70 per cent. above that of 1940."



New houses rising amid the ruins of Stalingrad.

" Total investments in capital house construction in 1946-50 is fixed at 42,300 million roubles."

Rebuilding a cinema in Poltava, Ukraine. In 1950 there will be 46,700 cinemas in the U.S.S.R.

created, which ensured the supply of the necessary munitions to the Red Army and the accumulation of reserves for the complete destruction of the enemy.

The Soviet state and the Communist Party effectively utilised the material potentialities thus created for the development of war industry. In the last three years of the war the tank-building industry turned out an average of over 30,000 tanks, self-propelled guns and armoured cars annually; the aircraft industry produced about 40,000 aircraft annually during the same period; the ordnance industry produced nearly 120,000 guns of all calibres, nearly 450,000 light and heavy machine-guns, over 3,000,000 rifles and about 2,000,000 tommy-guns; the mortar-making industry produced in the period 1942-4 an average of 100,000 mortars a year; in 1944 alone over 240,000,000 shells, bombs and mortar bombs and 7,400 million cartridges were produced.

The working class of the Soviet Union, by constantly improving methods of production, increasing the capacity of industrial establishments, building new plants and ensuring the uninterrupted movement of freight for the armed forces and the national economy, performed a supreme feat of heroic labour during the Patriotic War.

Socialist agriculture kept the army and the country supplied with food and industrial raw materials. This was essentially a manifestation of the virility of the collective farm system and of the patriotism of the Soviet peasant.

The Soviet intelligentsia helped the workers and the collective farmers to develop industry and agriculture; they contributed to the advance of modern science under wartime conditions, and applied its achievements to the production of munitions for the Red Army.

Unexampled feats of labour heroism were accomplished by the devoted women and glorious youth of the Soviet Union, who bore the brunt of the work in mill and factory, on collective farm and state farm.

Just as the Red Army, fighting single-handed in a long and arduous struggle, scored a military victory over the fascist armies, so did the working people of the Soviet rear, in their duel with Hitler Germany and her associates, score an economic victory over the enemy.

The guiding and directing force of the Soviet people in developing the national economy during the Patriotic War and placing it on a war footing was the Communist Party, the Bolsheviks. Led by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, our entire multi-national Soviet people—the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the U.S.S.R.—rallied to form a single fighting camp. The party welded together all the forces of the Soviet Union and concentrated all the material resources of our Soviet state for the purpose of beating the enemy.

Both the German and the Japanese imperialist invaders have been vanquished. Our country is now relieved of the menace of German invasion in the West and of Japanese invasion in the East.

4. The U.S.S.R. has returned to the work of peaceful socialist construction interrupted by the treacherous attack of Hitler Germany.

Having effectively initiated, while the Patriotic War was still on, the economic rehabilitation of the formerly occupied regions, the Soviet Union, now that the war is over, is continuing to rehabilitate and further develop its national economy on the basis of long-range state plans, which determine and direct the economic life of the U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. declares that the principal aims of the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1946-50 are to rehabilitate the devastated regions of the country, to recover the pre-war level in industry and agriculture, and then considerably to surpass that level.

For this purpose it is necessary:

(1) To give priority to the restoration and development of heavy industry and railway transport, without which the rapid and effective recovery and development of the entire national economy of the U.S.S.R. would be impossible.

(2) To promote agriculture and the industries producing consumer goods in order to raise the material well-being of the people of the Soviet Union and to secure an abundance of the principal items of consumer goods in the country.

(3) To promote technical progress in all branches of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., as a condition for a powerful increase of production and a rise in the productivity of labour, which will necessitate not only catching up with but surpassing scientific achievement outside the U.S.S.R. in the near future.

(4) To complete the post-war reconstruction of the national economy in 1946 and to utilise the productive plant of the war industries for the purpose of increasing the economic power of the Soviet Union.

(5) To further enhance the defensive power of the U.S.S.R. and to equip its armed forces with up-to-date weapons.

(6) To attain a high rate of capital accumulation, fixing for this purpose the centralised capital investments for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in the five-year period at 250,300 million roubles and putting into operation rehabilitated and new enterprises to a total value of 234,000 million roubles (in 1945 estimated prices); also, to develop the building industry to the utmost, paying particular attention to the introduction of up-to-date building machinery and the mechanisation of building processes, as well as the creation of an industrial basis for the production of building machinery.

(7) To conduct rebuilding and new building in towns and villages and increase the housing resources of the country to the utmost possible extent; to adopt mass production of pre-fabricated houses, and to provide state assistance to workers, peasants and intellectuals in building their own homes.

(8) To surpass the pre-war volume of the national income and of national consumption, for which purpose the food industry must be expanded to the fullest possible extent, consumer goods manufactured on a big scale, the incomes of the collective farmers increased, commodity exchange extended; and the abolishing of the rationing system in the near future, to be replaced by a widely ramified and efficient system of Soviet trade.

(9) To ensure permanent staffs of workers for industry and transport by improving the organisation of labour and providing better living and material conditions, and also to ensure a steady increase in the number of highly qualified technical personnel.

(10) To raise the productivity of labour by making the utmost of the 8-hour working day, by the all-round mechanisation of heavy labour-using branches of industry, by extending electrification in the national economy and by intensifying production processes.

(11) To restore and enlarge the system of primary and secondary schools and higher educational establishments, and to improve the training of cadres for industry by extending the

labour reserve training system and the training of new workers on the job.

(12) To improve the public health service; and to ensure new advances in Soviet culture and art.

(13) To increase the state material reserves and stocks in national industry in order to eliminate seasonal declines in production and to avert adventitious difficulties in industry.

(14) To strengthen the currency and improve credit arrangements in the national industry; to enhance the significance of profits and cost-accounting as an additional stimulus to production; to increase the profitability of all branches of industry by lowering costs of production; to induce business organisations to pay greater attention to mobilising their internal resources, observing scrupulous economy and resolutely eliminating losses due to bad management and unproductive expenditure; to increase the proportion of premiums for the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of output programs in the total earnings of workers and clerical employees.

(15) To stimulate to the utmost the economic initiative of the Union Republics in rehabilitating and developing their productive forces; to strengthen and expand to the fullest extent the economy of the republics within the general system of national economy of the U.S.S.R.; to ensure the all-round development of the economy of the republics, of local industry and of the producer co-operative societies, especially with a view to increasing the production of food and consumer goods, the utilisation of local fuel resources, the making of rolled steel and castings for local needs, the production of building materials and timber, metal articles and equipment for republican industries; consumer goods produced by the local industries and the co-operative societies must be entirely at the disposal of the given Union Republic, it being left to the discretion of the Council of Ministers of the republic to decide what proportion of these goods shall be retained for consumption within the republic and what proportion used for commodity exchange with other republics, the general state regulation of market prices being at the same time observed.

With these aims in view, the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolves:

To approve the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1946-50, drawn up by the State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R. and adopted by the Government of the U.S.S.R., and to define the assignments for this period as follows:

II.

PLAN FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION AND CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Industry

1. Total volume of production of the industry of the U.S.S.R. as a whole in 1950, i.e., the last year of the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R., is fixed at 205,000 million roubles (in 1926-27 prices) as compared with 138,500 million roubles in 1940, which represents an increase in industrial output of 48 per cent. as compared with the pre-war year of 1940.

2. The 1950 output level of the major branches of industry shall be as follows :—

IRON AND STEEL

Iron (tons)	19,500,000
Steel (tons)	25,400,000
Rolled Goods (tons)	17,800,000

FUEL AND POWER

Coal (tons)	250,000,000
Petroleum (tons)	35,400,000
Coal and shale gas (cu. metres)	1,900,000,000
Natural gas (cu. metres)	8,400,000,000
Electric power (kwh)	82,000,000,000

ROLLING STOCK

Long-distance steam locomotives	2,200
Long-distance diesel locomotives	300
Long-distance electric locomotives	220
Freight-cars (in terms of two-axle cars)	146,000
Passenger coaches	2,600

MOTOR VEHICLES

Trucks	428,000
Passenger cars	65,600
Motor-buses	6,400

FACTORY EQUIPMENT

Equipment for iron and steel mills (tons)	102,900
Steam turbines (kw)	2,906,000
Water turbines, large (kw)	372,000
Water turbines, medium (kw)	150,000
Water turbines, small (kw)	500,000
Electric motors up to 100 kw.	624,000
Electric motors over 100 kw	9,000
Metal-working machines	74,000
Spinning frames (spindles)	1,400,000
Looms	25,000

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Tractors	112,000
Tractor-drawn ploughs	110,000
Tractor-drawn cultivators	82,300
Tractor-drawn seed drills	83,300
Power-driven threshers	18,300

CHEMICALS AND MINERAL FERTILISERS

Caustic soda (tons)	390,000
Calcined soda (tons)	800,000
Mineral fertilisers—superphosphates, nitrates and potash (tons)	5,100,000
Synthetic dyes (tons)	43,000

TIMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Felled timber (cu. m.)	280,000,000
Sawn lumber (cu. m.)	39,000,000
Cement (tons)	10,500,000
Slate (sheets)	410,000,000
Window Glass (sq. metres)	80,000,000

TEXTILES AND LIGHT INDUSTRY GOODS

Cotton fabrics (metres)	4,686,000,000
Woollen fabrics (metres)	159,400,000
Leather footwear (pairs)	240,000,000
Rubber footwear (pairs)	88,600,000
Socks and stockings (pairs)	580,000,000

FOODSTUFFS

Meat (tons)	1,300,000
Butter (tons)	275,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	880,000
Fish (tons)	2,200,000
Sugar (tons)	2,400,000
Flour (tons)	19,000,000
Alcohol (decalitres)	100,800,000
Soap (tons)	870,000

3. In conformity with the plan for the growth of production, total capital construction in the industry of the U.S.S.R. for the period 1946-50 is fixed at 157,500 million roubles (in 1945 estimated prices).

4. **Iron and Steel.**—In view of the fact that the development of this industry will to a considerable extent determine the rehabilitation and development of the whole economy of the U.S.S.R., the pre-war figure for the smelting of iron and steel and the production of rolled goods shall be exceeded in 1950 by 35 per cent. Extraction of iron ore shall be increased by 1950 to 40,000,000 tons, production of coke to 30,000,000 tons, neutral firebrick 2,780,000 tons and acid firebrick to 980,000 tons. Steel rail production shall be restored and developed to an output of 1,350,000 tons in 1950. The manufacture of iron pipes shall be increased to 1,500,000 tons in 1950.

In the five-year period, 45 blast furnaces with a total output of 12,800,000 tons, 165 open hearth furnaces, 15 convertors and 90 electric furnaces with a total output of 16,200,000 tons of steel, 104 rolling mills with a total output of 11,700,000 tons, and 63 coke batteries with a total output of 19,100,000 tons shall be rehabilitated or newly built and put into operation. New iron ore mines with an annual output of 35,400,000 tons shall be opened.

The iron and steel industry of the south shall restore its pre-war level of production of iron, steel, rolled goods, coke and iron ore. The iron and steel plants in the south of the U.S.S.R., including 17 of the bigger mills, shall be rehabilitated. Seven pipe-rolling and pipe-casting mills shall be rehabilitated.

The all-round development of the iron and steel centres of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East is to continue. The building of the Nizhny Tagil and Chelyabinsk iron and steel mills shall in the main be completed. The building of four iron and steel mills in the Urals and Siberia is to be continued. A new plant for the manufacture of electric steel shall be built to supply the requisite amounts of transformer and dynamo steel. An iron and steel mill shall be built in the Georgian S.S.R. and a pipe-rolling mill in the Azerbaijan S.S.R. The construction of new iron and steel mills in the Kazakh S.S.R. and the Leningrad area shall be started.

The Far East, Siberia and the Transcaucasus shall create their own sources of supply of iron ore. The Krivoy Rog iron field, the Kamyshburun iron mines, the Lipetsk and Tula iron mines, and the Chiaturi and Nikopol manganese mines shall be rehabilitated and further developed. The extraction of iron ore in the Shoria Highlands shall be increased by 2,000,000 tons, and iron mines opened in the region of the Kursk magnetic anomaly. Long hauls of raw material for the iron and steel industry must be reduced, especially the hauling of iron ore from the Urals to the Kuznetsk Basin.

Geological surveying shall be extended, especially in the eastern regions of the U.S.S.R. in order to increase the commercial reserves of iron ore and other raw materials for the existing and projected iron and steel plants. Commercial iron ore deposits amounting to 1,680,000,000 tons, 100,000,000 tons of which are in Western Siberia, and manganese deposits amounting to 110,000,000 tons, are to be surveyed ; industrial reserves are to be provided for the construction of new iron and steel mills in the North Urals, Siberia, the Kazakh S.S.R. and in the region of the Kursk magnetic anomaly.

The production of thin cold-rolled sheet-iron is to be rehabilitated in the south and expanded in the east ; the production of lacquered tin shall be organised and the production of tinplate extended. There is to be an all-round development in the production of assorted steel shapes, low alloyed steels, precision alloys, and transformer and dynamo steel with low magnetic losses. The production of high alloyed steel for the manufacture of high temperatures and pressure boilers and turbines shall be increased.

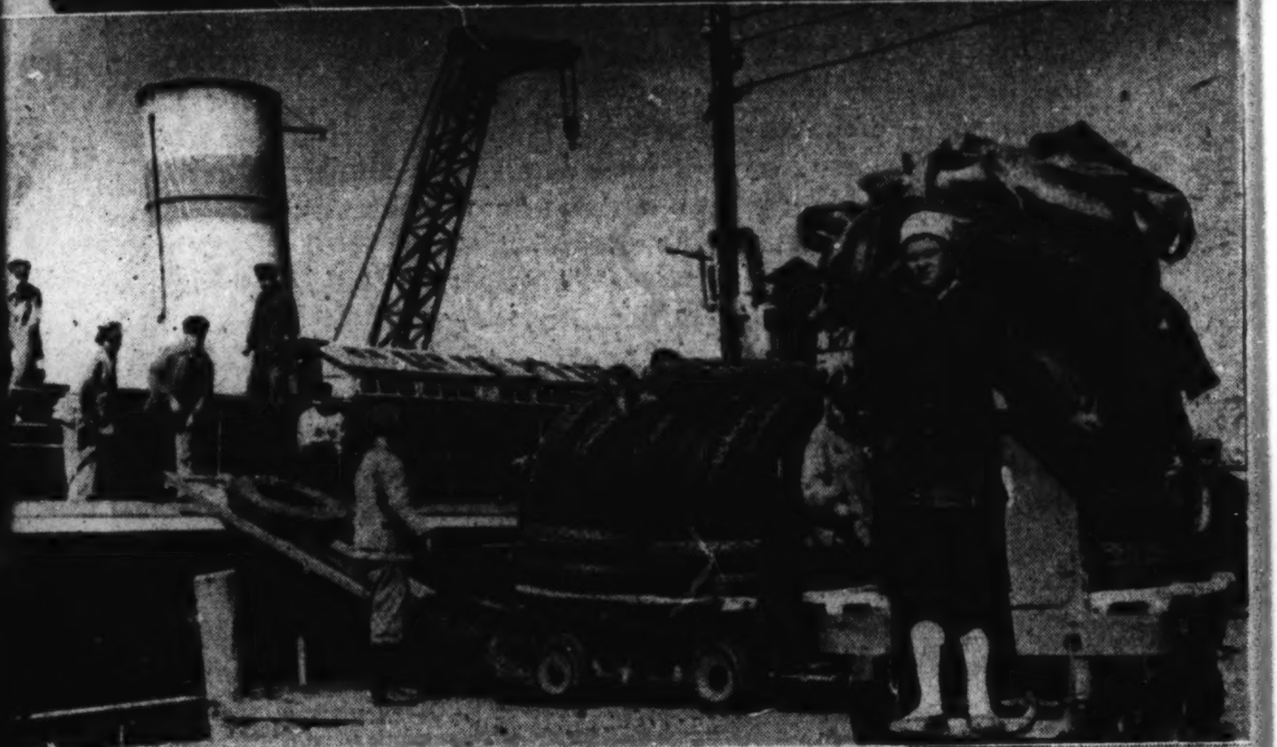
Laborious processes involved in the work of blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces and rolling mills shall be further mechanised, especially in rehabilitating the iron and steel mills in the south. Modern cranes shall be provided for the ore, coal and coke yards of iron and steel mills and coke and chemical plants, and tip-trucks provided for the transport systems of mills and mines. Flame chipping of ingots shall be widely developed. Iron and steel mills shall be equipped with measuring and control instruments and devices for automatic operation. The use of oxygen-enriched blasts for blast and steel-smelting furnaces shall be introduced on an industrial scale.

The concentration of poor quality ores shall be developed, the production of concentrates increased and the preparation of raw materials improved to provide charges of more regular composition. The scrap sorting points and pig-breaking departments of iron and steel mills shall be equipped with machinery, and a number of new mechanised plants for the handling of scrap shall be built. The network of pipelines for the transmission of gas from coke ovens for industrial uses shall be extended.

5. **Non-Ferrous Metal Industry.**—A high rate of increase in the production of non-ferrous and rare metals shall be effected by improving the work of existing enterprises, constructing new mines and plants, rehabilitating the enterprises in the former occupied regions, and by introducing up-to-date methods. In the five-year period the output of copper shall be increased 1.6 times, that of aluminium doubled, magnesium increased 2.7 times, nickel 1.9 times, lead 2.6 times, zinc 2.5 times, wolfram concentrates 4.4 times, molybdenum concentrates 2.1 times, and tin 2.7 times. The production of rolled non-ferrous metal, especially of complex alloys, shall be extended. The supply of ores for the non-ferrous metal industry shall be enlarged and improved and the present shortage in the supply of raw material for the lead industry remedied.

In the five-year period the capacity of the mines, concentration plants and refineries of the copper industry is to be increased. The first section of a copper development plant in the Kazakh S.S.R. shall be completed, and the first section of a new copper refinery in the South Urals built. A new electrolytic copper plant shall be built and started. The capacity of the aluminium mines and factories is to increase. Bauxite mines, two aluminium plants and an alumina plant shall be restored, two new aluminium plants are to be built and started, and the capacity of the aluminium plants in the North Urals and in the Kuznetsk Basin increased. The first section of the alumina plant in the Azerbaijan S.S.R. shall be completed for operation.

Nickel production by electrolysis is to be increased in two nickel plants. A new nickel plant is to be started, the existing



"The airline network is to be enlarged to 175,000 km. by 1950."

Centre:—
Unloading a cargo of tyres at the Port of Astrakhan.

The "Joseph Stalin," the most powerful of Soviet locomotives.
Speed—80.7 m.p.h.

zinc plants expanded, two zinc plants in the south of the U.S.S.R. rehabilitated and a new zinc plant and a new lead plant built. The wolfram and molybdenum plant in the North Caucasus shall be rehabilitated and extended and the building continued of plants to be supplied from the surveyed wolfram and molybdenum deposits in Central Asia and Eastern Siberia.

The first sections of three new plants for the manufacture of rolled non-ferrous metal goods shall be built and started. The electrode plant in the Ukrainian S.S.R. shall be rehabilitated and extended and a new electrode plant built in the North Caucasus. Two new plants shall be built for the production of high-grade hard alloys.

The industrial processing of new raw materials—nepheline and alunite—for the production of alumina is to be introduced. Stocks of industrial categories of copper, lead, bauxite, nickel, wolfram and molybdenum ores are to be increased. Local sources of supply of raw material for the aluminium plants in the South and in Siberia shall be surveyed and preparations made for extraction. Extensive prospecting shall be undertaken for the discovery of new deposits of aluminium, nickel, wolfram, molybdenum, gold and new rare metals with a view to building new mines and plants.

The complete utilisation of all minerals contained in non-ferrous ores, including sulphur ingredients, will be provided for by adopting perfected methods of processing and by combining the production of non-ferrous metals with the manufacture of chemicals. All laborious processes in the extraction and refining of non-ferrous ores are to be mechanised and the automatic control and checking of technological processes introduced in concentration plants and refineries. The production of metallic magnesium by electrothermal methods shall be introduced on an industrial scale.

6. **Coal Industry.**—Rapid expansion shall be provided for so as to increase coal output to 51 per cent. above the pre-war level by 1950. Output of coking coal (in the Donets, Kuznetsk Karaganda, Kizel, Pechora, Tkvarcheli and Tkvibuli fields) is to be increased to 57,700,000 tons, the amount required to satisfy all demands of industry. The pre-war level of extraction shall be restored in the Donets Basin and by 1950 exceeded by attaining a total output of 88,000,000 tons.

New coalfields and regions shall be opened in Bureya in the Khabarovsk Territory, in Ekibastuz in the Kazakh S.S.R., in Kuyurgaz in the Bashkir A.S.S.R., and in Uzgen in the

Kirghiz S.S.R., and the extraction of coal from local fields in all regions of the country where there are deposits is to be developed to the utmost with a view to substituting local fuel for outside supplies.

Coal mines with a total capacity of 183,000,000 tons are to be put into operation in the 1946-1950 period. The rehabilitation of the Donets Basin mines is to be completed by 1949, for which purpose 182 large pits with a total capacity of 67,700,000 tons will be restored and 60 new pits with a total capacity of 14,100,000 tons built. In rehabilitating and building coal mines priority shall be given to those producing coking coal.

In the five years from 1946 to 1950, the following new pits are to be sunk and put into operation : in the Moscow coalfield, 66 pits with a total capacity of 18,800,000 tons ; in the Kuznetsk Basin, 30 pits with a total capacity of 18,000,000 tons ; in Karaganda, 17 pits and open-cut mines with a total capacity of 6,500,000 tons ; in the Urals, 49 pits and open-cut mines with a total capacity of 19,000,000 tons ; and in Central Asia, nine pits with a total capacity of 3,200,000 tons.

The Pechora coalfield, a new source of supply for the northern section of the European U.S.S.R. and Leningrad, shall be extended. In this region new pits with a total capacity of 7,700,000 tons shall be started. A coal industry shall be inaugurated west of the Dnieper and in the western regions of the Ukraine, where 13 pits and open-cut mines with a total capacity of 9,700,000 tons are to be put into operation. In the Caucasus 10 new pits with a total capacity of 3,200,000 tons shall be started, and in the Far East eight pits sunk with a total capacity of 1,250,000 tons.

Mine construction on the indicated scale shall be ensured by the large-scale adoption of modern industrial methods in the construction of mines, as well as of housing and public services in the mining settlements and by considerably contracting building time schedules.

In order to fulfil the program laid down for increased coal output and for coalmining development, as well as to raise labour productivity, the extensive mechanisation of laborious processes in the coal industry, especially in the removal of coal and muck, shall be undertaken. The number of machines used in the coal industry shall be accordingly increased to three or four times the pre-war number. The manufacture of coalmining machinery shall be expanded in the eastern and western regions of the U.S.S.R. In the five-year period 13 new machine-building plants shall be erected and put into operation and 16 plants producing mine machinery shall be rehabilitated or reconstructed. Metal and ferro-concrete propping shall be extensively used in the coal mines in place of wooden props.

One of the major tasks of the coal industry is considerably to improve the quality of coal by concentration, screening and the manufacture of briquettes. Large-scale, technically up-to-date mechanised plants shall be established for the concentration, screening and briquetting of coal. By 1950 all coking coal requiring concentration (with more than 7 per cent. ash content) and all power-house coal requiring concentration (with more than 10 per cent. ash content) shall be treated mechanically ; the concentration of brown coal shall be widely practised. In conformity with this, the mechanised concentration of coal in 1950 shall be increased to 150,000,000 tons, comprising 53,000,000 tons of coking coal and 97,000,000 tons of power-house coal. Power-house coal shall be screened. The production of coal briquettes is to be organised on a large scale and the output brought up by 1950 to 7,400,000 tons.

For the realisation of the program of mechanical concentration and briquetting of coal in the 1946-1950 period, 271 coal concentration plants, with a total capacity of 175,000,000 tons per annum, shall be built and six plants with a total capacity of 9,000,000 tons rehabilitated ; 26 coal briquette plants with an annual capacity of 10,000,000 tons are to be built, the manufacture of coal concentration equipment organised and two new plants manufacturing machinery built, one in the Kuznetsk Basin and the other in the Donets Basin.

All newly-built pits must have concentration and screening installations, serving either individual pits or groups of pits. The rehabilitation and building of the coal concentration departments of the coke and chemical plants in the south is to be accelerated and new coal concentration plants built at iron and steel plants.

In the five-year period 765 sites shall be surveyed with a view to starting new mines and open cuts with a total annual output of 361,000,000 tons of coal, these to include 131 sites in the Urals, 135 in the Moscow field, 60 in the Karaganda field, 60 in the Kuznetsk field and 140 in the Donets field. New districts and deposits of coking coal shall be prospected and surveyed in the Urals, and in the Donets, Kuznetsk, Karaganda and Pechora fields.

7. **Peat Extraction.**—Peat output is to be increased to 44,300,000 tons in 1950, or 39 per cent. above pre-war, and a big expansion provided for in the central and western regions.

Laborious processes involved in the extraction, drying and stacking of peat and in preparatory and loading and unloading operations shall be mechanised. The more highly mechanised methods of extraction, such as by milling, dredging and pressure hose, shall be developed, and the use of narrow-gauge car tracks extended.

By 1950 the output of peat briquettes is to be increased to 1,200,000 tons. A start shall be made on organising the all-the-year-round extraction of peat, for which purpose plants for the artificial dehydration of peat shall be built.

Research work on the mechanisation of peat extraction and on the technological and chemical processing of peat shall be widely undertaken.

8. **Gas Production.**—A new branch of industry shall be developed on a large scale on the basis of exploiting natural gases and the processing of coal, peat and shale. By 1950 the output of gas from coal and shale shall be increased to 1,900,000,000 cubic metres and of natural gas to 8,400,000,000 cubic metres. Work on the underground gasification of coal is to be continued so as to attain an output of gas produced by this method of 920,000,000 cubic metres a year by 1950. Industrial enterprises for the conversion of coal and shale into liquid fuel shall be started. By 1950 the output of liquid fuel from coal and shale is to reach 900,000 tons.

Shale mines with a capacity of 9,400,000 tons in the Estonian S.S.R. and of 3,000,000 tons in Leningrad Region shall be rehabilitated or newly built for the purpose of starting an industry for the manufacture of gas from shale. Two plants for the hydration of coal and one for the production of synthetic petrol shall be built. In the five-year period shale gas and shale processing plants shall be built and started in the Estonian S.S.R. and Leningrad Region, four new gasworks built, gas pipelines from Dashava to Kiev and from Kohtla-Jarva to Leningrad laid and put into operation, and the Saratov-Moscow gas pipeline completed.

9. **Petroleum.**—The industry must be rapidly restored and developed, so that the pre-war level of extraction and refining is reached in 1949 and exceeded in 1950. Maximum development of petroleum extraction and refining is to continue in the

eastern regions—in the Urals, in the Bashkir A.S.S.R., in the Volga Basin, on Sakhalin Island, in the Turkmenian S.S.R., in the Uzbek S.S.R., in the Kazakh S.S.R., as well as in the Ukrainian S.S.R. The proportion of oil extraction in the eastern regions in the total output of the U.S.S.R. must be considerably increased. Provision shall be made for the rapid rehabilitation of the oil industry in the Caucasus—in Baku, Grozny and Krasnodar.

Geological surveying and the preparatory work on new oilfields shall be developed to ensure the fulfilment of the indicated increase of output and to have completed surveying by 1950 of commercial reserves sufficient for no less than two or three years ahead. Provision shall be made for greater survey drilling and for increasing its share in the total drilling done.

High-speed methods of sinking wells and rotary drilling shall be extended, deep wells using pumps provided with improved equipment, and secondary exploitation methods introduced. Hermetic equipment shall be employed in the extraction, collection and transmission of petroleum.

The production of high octane aviation spirit shall be developed, and the quality of petrol for motors, kerosene for tractors, oil for Diesel engines and lubricating oils improved. The quantity of oil products obtained from petroleum must be increased by reducing losses and introducing catalytic and other up-to-date methods of producing petrol and industrial oils.

In the five-year period four oil refining plants and 16 oil refining installations shall be built. Three oil refineries shall be rehabilitated to supply oil products to the agricultural and industrial regions of the South. New oil pipelines shall be built. The production of gas-black and lamp-black shall be expanded into a large-scale industry by considerably enlarging the plants.

The production of oil machinery, equipment and measuring instruments shall be rehabilitated and greatly extended so as to meet the needs of the oil industry in full.

10. **Electric Power Development.**—The rebuilding and building of power stations must be conducted at such speed that the increase in power-producing capacity shall keep ahead of the restoration and development of other branches of industry. The power grid systems shall be provided with permanent reserve capacities to ensure an efficient supply of electric power

Small hydro-electricstations will have power capacities totalling 1,000,000 kw. by 1950. Here is the new Varzobges project in Tajikistan.

★

Miners testing a new coal cutting and loading machine designed by a former miner, E. T. Abbakumov, now Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry of the Eastern Regions.

★

Blast Furnace No. 2 at Chelyabinsk. Under the Five-Year Plan 45 more blast furnaces, with a total output of 12,800,000 tons will be built.

and prevent power stations from having to work at lower frequencies. The output of electric power for 1950 is fixed at a figure 70 per cent. above that of 1940.

The power stations in the former occupied regions shall be completely restored and the total capacity of the power stations of the U.S.S.R. increased by 11,700,000 kw. in the course of the five years, bringing the total installed capacity up to 22,400,000 kw. by 1950.

The building of hydro-electric power stations shall be developed so as to effect the greatest possible increase in the proportion of electric power produced by hydro-electric stations in the total power produced. In the five-year period power stations with a total capacity of 2,300,000 kw., shall be put into operation.

Six hydro-electric stations, including the Lenin Power Station on the Dnieper, are to be rehabilitated, the building of 30 hydro-electric stations completed, the first sections of eight hydro-electric stations built and put into operation, and work on five big new hydro-electric stations begun. The surveying and drafting in preparation for the building of new power stations on the Dnieper and the Syr-Darya is to continue.

The work of rebuilding and building local hydro-electric stations shall be widely developed, use being made primarily of existing dams. Power capacities totalling 1,000,000 kw. shall be put into operation in small hydro-electric stations.

The power stations and transmission systems of Moscow, the Donets Basin, the Dnieper Basin, Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, Nikolayev, Sevastopol, Novorossiisk, Krasnodar, Grozny, Stalingrad, Voronezh, Bryansk, Kalinin, Minsk, Vilnius, Riga, Tallin and Petrozavodsk shall be rehabilitated.

Thirty-seven district power stations, now under construction, including 21 heat and power stations, shall be completed and put into operation. The lag of power-producing capacity behind the requirements of electric power in Moscow, Gorky, Ivanovo and Yaroslavl is to be eliminated.

The fitting of individual automatic electric drives to machines is to be widely practised, gradually to be superseded by machines in which the electric drive is incorporated as an integral part of the design. The use of electrical processes in the production of light and non-ferrous metals, steel alloys and chemicals and in metal treatment is to be extended.

In addition to electrical developments in industry more extensive use is to be made of electricity on the railways and in agriculture. Small hydro-electric, wind-driven and motor-driven power stations using locomobiles and gas-generator engines are to be built in large numbers in the rural areas. Work on the extension of municipal heating in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Sverdlovsk and Rostov-on-Don is to be continued.

Extensive provision shall be made for the adoption of the latest equipment and processes in the power stations—high-pressure and high-temperature steam, perfected turbines for heat generating systems and the latest types of boilers, generators and high-tension apparatus. The automatization of the processes of power production and distribution shall be highly developed ; priority shall be given to the complete automatization of hydro-electric stations.

Research work on the long-distance transmission of high-tension direct current shall be carried out and brought into practical use.

11. **Machine-building.**—By 1950 this industry shall have doubled its output as compared with pre-war. Priority shall be given to the rehabilitation and development of the manufacture of equipment for the iron and steel, power, coal and oil industries, the manufacture of electrical machines, railway rolling stock, motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machinery, equipment for the building industry, equipment for geological survey work, special and complex machine-tools, foundry equipment, and equipment and instruments for the chemical industry.

By the end of the five-year period the output of locomotives shall be increased to 4,000, freight cars to 200,000 (in terms of two-axle cars), iron and steel mill equipment to 131,000 tons, steam turbines to 3,770,000 kw., boilers to 540,000 sq.metres of heating surface, tractors to 133,000, metal-working machine tools to 94,800, motor vehicles to 750,000, and motors to 800,000, including 10,000 exceeding 100 kw.

The production of new and improved types of high-productive machines is to be introduced : multi-spindle machine-tools, automatic machine-tools, powerful stamping and die presses, forging machines, powerful electric excavators, devices for the automatic regulation and control of production processes and modern refrigerating installations. The production of the latest types of electric machines, transformers, condensers, high-frequency apparatus, automatic telephone exchanges, telegraph apparatus, radio transmitters, radio valves, photo-electric cells, rectifier tubes, distribution panels, mercury vapour rectifiers, welding machines, protection and automatic relays and high tension apparatus shall be introduced and developed.

In rehabilitating production and introducing new types of machines the standardization of parts and assemblies shall be ensured.

Extensive use shall be made of modern production methods in machine-building, especially the mass production line; automatic production lines and multi-purpose machine tools, casting under pressure and in coquilles, automatic welding, designs incorporating stamped and welded parts, high-frequency tempering, electric heating, high-speed stamping and milling shall be widely introduced.

The big heavy engineering centres of the Donets Basin and the Urals are to be rehabilitated and developed. In 1946-1950 a total of 405,000 tons of equipment for iron and steel mills shall be produced which will ensure the output of blooming mills, rail rolling mills, highly productive mechanised installations for drawing small section steel shapes and wire, and mills for the continuous rolling of thin sheets. Two heavy machine-building plants in the Donets Basin shall be rebuilt and the erection of a new heavy machine-building plant in the South Urals shall be completed. The building of a plant to produce crushing and pulverizing equipment shall be commenced in Western Siberia.

In 1946-1950 steam turbines totalling 9,030,000 kw. capacity shall be produced and the output of turbines and boilers working at high pressure and high steam temperature as well as water turbines of medium and low power shall be considerably increased.

Four plants manufacturing power station equipment shall be rehabilitated. A new plant to produce medium and low-power steam turbines shall be built. The erection of two plants for the manufacture of water turbines shall be completed. A boiler plant shall be restored and three new boiler plants started.

The manufacture of locomotives and freight cars shall be developed on a large scale. By 1950 the output of long-distance steam locomotives shall be increased to 2,200, of long-distance Diesel locomotives to 300, of long-distance electric locomotives to 220 and of freight cars to 150,000 (in terms of two-axle cars); the output of dump cars is to be greatly increased. The production of long-distance locomotives is to be resumed at three locomotive building plants.

The output of long-distance steam and Diesel locomotives, and steam and electric locomotives for the use of factories is to be newly organized in four machine-building plants. New locomotive works shall be built and put into operation. Four freight car works are to be rehabilitated. The building of three new freight-car works shall be completed, and the building of freight cars in the North Urals resumed.

The production of metal-working machine-tools shall be increased to 74,000 machines by 1950. The production of multi-purpose, special-purpose, automatic and semi-automatic machine-tools shall be developed. The output of multi-purpose and special-purpose machine tools shall be increased to 12,300 by 1950. The output of forge and press equipment shall be raised to two and a half times that of pre-war, heavy presses, hammers and forging machines taking the greater share. The output of standard tools and abrasives shall be increased. Eighteen machine-tool plants shall be rehabilitated. Two new plants for the production of heavy machine tools and three for the production of multi-purpose and special-purpose machine tools shall be built and put into operation.

By 1950 the production of electrical equipment shall be increased to two and a-half times pre-war. The machine-building plants shall be supplied with all types of electrical equipment; and the coal, oil and iron and steel industries with heavy electric motors, safety motors and standard alternating current motors and electrical equipment; the planned schedule of railway electrification shall be ensured by the supply of high-tension equipment. The production of devices for automatic regulation and control shall be considerably developed. Fifteen electrical machinery plants shall be rehabilitated or completed. A plant for the output of generators for turbines, a plant for the production of traction and crane equipment, two cable plants, a plant for the manufacture of cathode ray tubes and a plant producing electrical equipment for Diesel locomotives shall be built and put into operation

In 1950 the output of motor vehicles shall be increased to 500,000, and a transition made to the mass production of new types of motor vehicles—trucks of greater carrying power and more comfortable and economical types of passenger cars. The production of gas-generator and gas-reservoir automobiles shall be resumed. The mass production of Diesel trucks and tip-trucks shall be organized. The building of three automobile plants and a plant for the production of low-power cars shall be completed ; three new automobile plants shall be built and three existing automobile plants extended. The building of four automobile assembly plants shall be completed.

There shall be an increase in the manufacture of tractors and agricultural machinery, without which the rapid rehabilitation and development of agriculture would be impossible. The tractor plants shall be rehabilitated and new plants shall be built so that the output of tractors, primarily for agriculture, shall be raised to 112,000 in 1950. The mass production of Diesel-engined and gas-generator tractors shall be organized. Two tractor plants shall be rehabilitated, the building of three new tractor plants completed and a tractor plant in the Byelorussian S.S.R. erected. The production of tractors shall be resumed in two plants which will be released from other commitments for the purpose.

The mass production of agricultural machinery—tractor ploughs, seed drills, cultivators, disc and colter tillers, combines and other harvesters, grain cleaners, machines for gathering industrial crops and grass seed, mowing machines, fodder preparation and processing machines, sheep shearing and milking machines, separators, refrigerators and other dairy equipment, water-supply equipment for stock farms, collective farm flour mills and apparatus for combating farm pests—shall be rehabilitated and developed. Nine plants for the production of agricultural machines shall be restored. The building of five plants for the production of agricultural machines and one for the production of harvester combines shall be completed and put into operation.

Shipyards and allied enterprises shall be completely rehabilitated, priority being given to the Leningrad and Nikolayev shipyards. New shipyards are to be built. Shipyards building river and seagoing vessels shall be restored and expanded.

The production of compressors and high-pressure chemical apparatus shall be expanded. The production of powerful compressors and oxygen-producing installations shall be organized for the purpose of extending the use of oxygen in industry and accelerating technological processes. The building and extension of factories in the eastern regions of the U.S.S.R. producing chemical apparatus—centrifugal pumps, compressors and turbo-compressors—shall be completed.

The production of textile machines shall be increased to four times the pre-war level. The production of new technically improved machinery—high-speed roving frames and warping machines—shall be inaugurated. The production of long yarn ring-spinning frames and automatic looms, and of machines for the footwear and clothing industries, shall be developed, as shall also the production of machines for the food-processing industry, especially for the meat, milk, sugar and canning branches, and of equipment for flour mills and elevators. The production of modern machines, such as ammonia compressors, quick freezers, drying and extraction installations, vacuum apparatus and canning installations shall be inaugurated.

The production of excavators, the latest building and road-making machinery, hoisting and transport equipment, loading and unloading machinery and various types of equipment for mechanizing laborious operations shall be undertaken.

The production of measuring instruments for automatic regulation and control of industrial processes shall be greatly developed and the output of optical and electrical measuring instruments shall be increased by 1950 to seven times that of 1940. The production of electron microscopes for use in research institutions shall be organized. The production of instruments for geo-physical methods of surveying (magnetic, electric and seismic) shall be undertaken, and they shall be extensively introduced into geological survey work for the purpose of accelerating and improving prospecting and surveying deposits of useful minerals. The production of geo-physical instruments for weather forecasting in the service of aviation, navigation and agriculture shall be developed.

The mass production of new types of microscopes, apparatus for spectral analysis, cinema projectors and cine-cameras, cameras and binoculars shall be undertaken and developed in accordance with the latest advances in the sphere of optics. The mass production of improved and cheap motorcycles, bicycles, shotguns, radio receivers, clocks, watches and gramophones shall be resumed and developed. The production of modern television receivers shall be organized. The large-scale production of refrigerators shall be organized.

12. **Chemical Industry.**—In 1950 this industry shall produce 50 per cent. more than pre-war. The chemical industries of the formerly occupied regions shall be rehabilitated, priority being given to the production of nitrates, phosphates, soda products and dyes. The production of

mineral fertilizers shall be restored and by 1950 shall exceed the pre-war level—double for phosphates, 1.8 times for nitrates, and 1.3 times for potash.

New branches of organic synthesis shall be established to process coal and use the by-products of the oil refineries.

The output of an extensive assortment of chemical products for the plastics, aniline dye, varnish and paint, pharmaceutical and other branches of industry shall be ensured. The production of new types of plastics and synthetic pitches is to be organised. The production of synthetic dyes is to be extended and their variety improved as compared with pre-war by increasing the production of the best fast dyes.

Factories for the production of calcined soda with a capacity of 813,000 tons, caustic soda with a capacity of 278,000 tons and superphosphates with a capacity of 2,720,000 tons are to be put into operation. Three soda plants shall be restored, the building of a soda plant in the Urals shall be completed and work on the building of a new soda plant begun. Two aniline dye works, two varnish and paint works and three plastics works shall be built and put into operation.

New superphosphate plants shall be built and put into operation to work the phosphorite deposits at Kara Tau in order to reduce long hauls of mineral fertilizers. Three nitrate plants shall be restored to their pre-war capacity and new plants built.

The chemical industry shall be expanded by the introduction of modern technique, uninterrupted methods of operation and automatic regulation of production, and chemical processes in the nitrate, sulphuric acid, soda and aniline dye industries further intensified.

13. **Rubber Industry.**—By 1950 the production of synthetic rubber shall be doubled, of automobile tyres trebled, and of rubber footwear increased 1.3 times compared with pre-war; in the synthetic rubber industry the use of raw material other than food crops shall be extensively developed and by 1950 the share of rubber produced from non-food raw materials shall be 38 per cent. of the total. By 1950 the output of regenerated rubber shall be increased to 56,000 tons. The production of natural rubber in the U.S.S.R. shall be organised on a large scale.

The rubber industry shall be developed by means of the introduction of new raw materials and new techniques, automatic regulation of the production of automobile tyres, acceleration of processes in the production of synthetic rubber, and the fullest possible mechanization of laborious processes in the production of rubber, motor tyres and other rubber articles.

14. **Building Materials.**—In conformity with the aim of fully restoring the economy of the formerly occupied regions and of further developing the eastern regions of the U.S.S.R., the building materials industry there shall be rapidly rehabilitated and expanded.

In the five-year period the pre-war production of the major building materials—cement, glass, slate, roofing and war materials—shall be greatly exceeded, this to be achieved by rebuilding the damaged enterprises and constructing new ones. By 1950 the production of cement shall be 1.8 times, glass 1.8 times, tiles four times and slate double the pre-war figure.

The pre-fabrication of dwelling-houses and of standard component parts made of wood, gypsum, asbo-cement and other materials shall be started as a new industry. Cement plants with a total annual capacity of 9,400,000 tons, glass works with capacity of 40,000,000 sq. metres, slate quarries with a capacity of 332,000,000 sheets, plants for the manufacture of pre-fabricated houses with an output of 4,600,000 sq. metres of living space, roofing material with an output of 3,250,000 rolls of rubberoid and pergamin and 2,700,000 rolls of tarred felt, and plants for the manufacture of boilers with an output of 377,000 sq. metres and of radiators with an output of 6,200,000 sq. metres. The production of heat insulating materials—mineral wool, wood-fibre sheets and facing materials of asbo-cement—shall be developed.

To ensure the fulfilment of the program of production of building materials, laborious processes shall be mechanized, especially in the cement industry where electric exeavators, large capacity dump cars and grab cranes shall be introduced. Up-to-date equipment and processes shall be extensively introduced, especially the simultaneously drying and pulverizing of coal, highly productive rotating furnaces for the burning of clinker, improved methods of window-glass manufacture, and production-line methods in transporting and cutting glass.

15. **Timber Industry.**—By 1950 the felling of trade timber shall increase by 59 per cent. over pre-war and the output of sawn timber by 14 per cent.

Sawmills with a capacity of 6,000,000 cubic metres, plants with an output of 300,000 cubic metres of plywood and with an output of 7,500 million boxes of matches shall be put into operation. The wood-working industry, especially the production of furniture, shall be restored.

The timber-felling area shall be increased, chiefly where the timber can be brought down for floating in the following river basins: the Northern Dvina and its tributaries, Pechora, Kama, Vyatka, Kilmez, Unzha, Vetluga and Belaya; the felling of timber shall be increased in Western Siberia and the Far East. In the five-year period 17,500 kilometres of timber transport roads for mechanical traction—6,500 kilometres of narrow-gauge railway, 2,500 kilometres of tractor roads and 8,500 kilometres of motor roads—shall be built in the lumber regions, mainly in the Northern and North-West Regions and the Urals (Kama Basin). By the end of the five-year period 70 per cent. of the trucks and tractors used for hauling timber shall have been converted to the use of wood fuel. The proportion of permanent workers in the lumber camps shall be increased, so that, by raising labour productivity, these permanent workers shall perform 75 per cent. of the total work involved.

The felling and hauling of timber in areas where hand labour predominates shall be converted into a highly-developed mechanized industry with a permanent staff of skilled workers. For this purpose the mass use of electric saws for felling and of trailer tractors for skidding timber shall be introduced. Seventy-five per cent. of the total work in felling timber and carting it to the roads and 55 per cent. of the transport of timber shall be mechanized. The laborious processes in floating timber—loading and unloading—shall be mechanized. The following shall be manufactured and delivered to the timber industry: 40,000 electric saws, 7,500 tractors for trailing logs to the roads, 4,500 tractors for skidding timber, 470 narrow-gauge locomotives with flat-cars, 14,000 trucks with trailers, and the requisite number of bulldozers. The normal working of these machines shall be ensured by enlarging the number of repair workshops.

The hydrolysis industry shall be developed: in 1950 the production of alcohol by hydrolysis shall be eight times greater than pre-war. New plants with a capacity of 7,000,000 decalitres shall be built for the sulphite-alcohol and hydrolysis industries, so as to ensure the complex processing of waste products from sawmills and pulp and paper mills for the manufacture of alcohol, albuminous yeast, core sand binders and other chemical products.

A big wood-chemical industry shall be established, attention being paid primarily to increasing the production of acetic acid, acetate solvents, rosin and turpentine.

16. **Paper Industry.**—The rehabilitation of the industry shall be completed by 1948 and its further development undertaken, so that by 1950 the output of paper exceeds the pre-war level by 65 per cent., provision being made for a far greater proportionate increase in the output of high-grade bleached paper. The demand of special sorts of paper for industrial uses must be fully satisfied, and the production of wrapping paper, parchment paper and of paper articles for the general market greatly increased. The production of viscose cellulose must be greatly expanded so as to fully satisfy the needs of the artificial fibre industry.

New and perfected machinery shall be introduced, such as pulping machinery of high productivity and involving a minimum expenditure of electric power; the equipment of paper machines with suction rolls, and of high-speed paper machines with multiple power drive; up-to-date machinery for bark-stripping; high capacity furnaces for the regeneration of lye; automatic machinery for the various processes of pulp and paper making.

17. **Textile and Light Industries.**—The pre-war output of all branches of these industries must be recovered and surpassed.

The artificial silk and textile fibre industry shall be rehabilitated and developed so as to increase the output of artificial silk by 1950 to 4.6 times, and of textile fibre to 9.6 times the pre-war level.

The assortment and finish of fabrics, garments, knitted goods and footwear must be definitely improved; the production of improved dress fabrics and suitings shall be increased, as well as that of mercerized, napped, jacquard and extra-fast printed fabrics.

The capacity of spinning-mills shall be increased in the five-year period by 2,860,000 spindles, of the artificial silk industry by 102,000 tons, of the boot and shoe industry by 100,000,000 pairs, and of the stocking industry by 345,000,000 pairs of socks and stockings. The textile, stocking and knitted goods, leather, and boot and shoe factories, as well as the plants for the preliminary processing of cotton, flax, hemp and wool in the former enemy-occupied regions shall be rehabilitated.

The expansion of the cotton textile industry in Siberia and Central Asia begun before the war shall be continued. In the five-year period there shall be built and started cotton mills in Novosibirsk, Astrakhan, the Georgian S.S.R., the Altai Territory and Northern Kazakhstan, and the second section of a cotton combinat in Eastern Siberia. The construction of cotton mills in Tashkent, Stalinabad, Ferghana, Ufa and Chelyabinsk shall be completed and the building of a cotton mill in the Kuzbas started.

Six artificial silk mills shall be completely rehabilitated, three new mills built, and the construction of four artificial fibre plants completed.

A rubber sole plant in Western Siberia and stocking mills in Sverdlovsk and Tambov shall be built and started, and the boot and shoe factories in Leningrad and Rostov, the leather factory in Ostashkov, the rubber sole plants in Kiev and Kalinin, the bottle-making plant in Konstantinovka, the stocking mill in Vitebsk and the spinning mill in Poltava shall be restored.

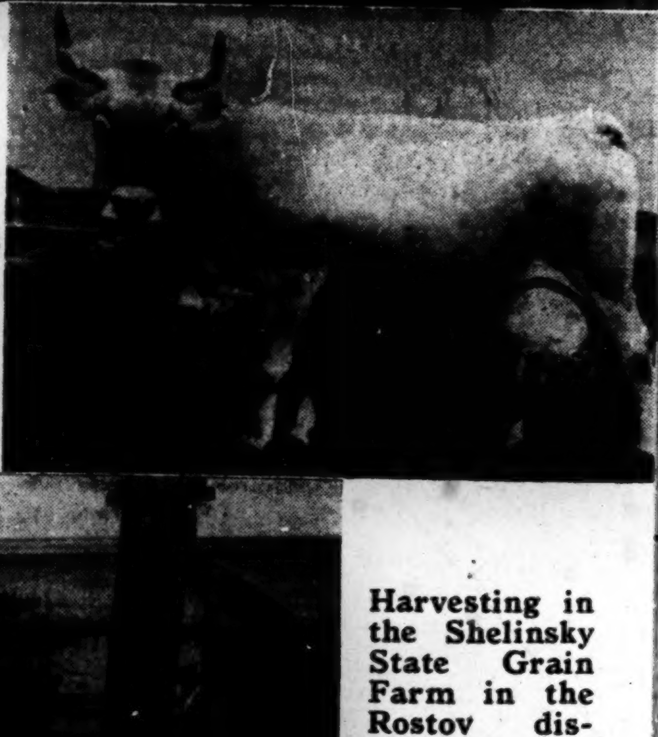
New and perfected machinery shall be introduced, such as, single-process scutching machines, high-speed roving machines, spinning frames with extra-size bobbins, automatic winding frames, high-speed warping and sizing machines, piecing machines, broad automatic looms, photogravure and bleaching machines in the textile industry, and stocking frames, hot vulcanization presses and automatic and semi-automatic machinery in the light industries. The production of synthetic tanning extracts and high-grade artificial leather must be developed to the utmost. Machine repair facilities must be increased and the normal repair of machinery in the textile and light industries resumed in 1946.

18. **Food Industry.**—Measures shall be taken for the rapid restoration and development of this industry; the production of the pre-war range of stocks shall be resumed and quality improved.

By 1950 the pre-war volume of output of meat products, butter, vegetable oil, sugar, pastry and confectionery and other food articles is to be exceeded.

The pre-war fish catch and output of the fish industry shall be reached by 1947, and in 1950 the fish catch shall be 1.5 times, the output of fresh refrigerated fish 1.8 times, and of boned fish three times the pre-war volume. Fishing shall be widely extended in the Northern and Far Eastern waters,

Sheep in the Caucasian mountains. There will be 68,100,000 sheep and goats in the U.S.S.R. by 1950.



This cow, "Kasetta," from the "Karavayevo" State Farm in the R.S.F.S.R., gave 2,045 gallons in her 4th milking period.

Harvesting in the Shelinsky State Grain Farm in the Rostov district. A grain harvest of 127,000,000 tons is the Five-Year Plan's aim for the U.S.S.F. in 1950.

especially off South Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands and Kamchatka. The fish industry in South Sakhalin shall be improved by the adoption of modern fishing methods and the reconstruction of the existing fish-processing plants.

The pre-war output of canned meat, milk, fish, vegetables and fruits is to be greatly exceeded, and the output of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables, of powdered milk and dried vegetables and fruits increased. The mass production of dietetic and children's foods, prepared lunches, prepared meat and fish products, food concentrates and vitamins shall be organized, as well as the large-scale production of Soviet champagne and matured high-grade wines and beer. The better types of pre-war packing of food products to ensure their preservation and quality shall be re-introduced and their use developed.

The rehabilitation of 92 sugar refineries, 144 distilleries, 24 canneries and 68 mechanical bakeries shall be fully completed, and 10 sugar refineries, seven distilleries, nine canneries and 39 mechanical bakeries built. Forty-one meat packing plants, 29 cold storages, 22 urban milk processing factories and eight milk-canning factories shall be rehabilitated or completed, and 36 new meat packing plants, 38 cold storages, 48 milk processing factories, 13 milk canning factories, and 1,200 mechanical butter and cheese factories built. Continuous-action butter-making machinery and automatic butter-wrapping machinery shall be widely introduced.

The capacity of the salt-making plants shall be increased to 1,400,000 tons per annum, the building of a new large salt mine completed in the Ukraine, and the capacity of the salt-making plants in the Urals, Kazakhstan, the Altai Territory and the Irkutsk Region doubled.

The fishing fleet shall be built up to pre-war dimensions and then further expanded. One hundred and fifty trawlers shall be put into operation in the five years and 13 fish canneries and 30 cold storages built.

Flour mills and cereal-preparing plants shall be rehabilitated and new ones built. In the five-year period, granaries and elevators with an aggregate capacity of 6,400,000 tons are to be rehabilitated or newly built, the capacity of the flour mills to be increased by the end of 1950 to handle an additional

20,000 tons of grain per day, and the output of high-milled flour and cereal products of diverse types increased.

Measures shall be taken for the wide introduction in the food industry of continuous processes of production, the method of the continuous extraction of vegetable oil, the replacement of food fats in the manufacture of soap by adequate substitutes (synthetic fatty acids, rosin and naphtha), automatic control of production processes, fast-freezing apparatus and cold storage facilities. Laborious processes of production and loading and unloading operations are to be mechanized. Narrow-gauge railways shall be extensively built for the transportation of raw materials to collection points and sugar refineries.

19. **Local Industry.**—Measures shall be taken to rehabilitate and widely develop local state and co-operative industries in all the republics, territories and regions.

The chief function of the local industries and industrial co-operatives shall be to produce consumer goods and local building materials and to manufacture harness, carts, sleighs and simple types of horse-drawn and hand-operated machines for the collective and state farms. Measures shall be taken to ensure that the local industries and industrial co-operatives in all republics, territories and regions produce household utensils and articles of high quality and at cheap prices.

By 1950 local industries and industrial co-operatives shall increase the output of furniture 30 per cent., knitted goods 25–30 per cent., bricks 110 per cent., peat 64 per cent., and coal 77 per cent., as compared with pre-war.

The quality and assortment of articles produced by local industries and industrial co-operatives must be definitely improved. The network of shoemaking and garment-making shops, as well as shops for the repair of furniture and household utensils shall be restored and enlarged.

20. **Industrial Construction and Installation.**—The program of construction and installation for 1946-1950 is fixed at 153,000 million roubles, including 55,000 million roubles for the Ministry of Construction of Fuel Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the Ministry of Construction of Army and Navy Enterprises.

In order to ensure the carrying out of the program of construction and putting into operation of industrial plants the building industry must be expanded to the utmost and building organizations of the Union Ministries and the Union Republics strengthened.

Up-to-date building methods must be widely introduced, prefabricated building parts being utilized to the maximum and mechanization of building operations extended. By 1950 the proportion of mechanization of the building work planned for that year shall be as follows : earth excavation 60 per cent., rubble crushing 90 per cent., concrete-making 95 per cent., mortar-making 90 per cent., concrete laying 60 per cent., and paint work 50 per cent.

Sufficient plants shall be erected for the production of building and road-making machinery, the output of excavators shall be increased and the manufacture started and developed of up-to-date digging, road-making, hoisting, transport and loading and unloading machines and electric and pneumatic builders' tools, as well as of modern machinery for the production of building materials, building parts, structural steel and woodwork.

Subsidiary facilities for the building organizations (quarries, repair shops, factories for the making of builders' requisites) shall be expanded. The mass production of prefabricated houses and building parts shall be organized, and an industry started for the making of architectural materials and ornamentation.

Measures must be taken to ensure that all construction work is carried out in accordance with properly approved technical plans and estimates.

21. In conformity with the planned increase in production and the program of capital development :—

(a) Productivity of labour in industry shall be raised 36 per cent. by 1950 as compared with pre-war ;

(b) Productivity of labour on construction work shall be raised 40 per cent. by 1950 as compared with pre-war ;

(c) Costs of production in industry shall be reduced 17 per cent. by 1950 as compared with 1945, the quality of output at the same time to be improved ;

(d) Construction costs shall be reduced by the end of the five-year period 12 per cent. as compared with 1945.

Agriculture

22. The farming and animal husbandry of the former German occupied regions shall be rehabilitated and developed and the pre-war level of agricultural production for the U.S.S.R. as a whole exceeded.

In order to speed the maximum rehabilitation and further development of agriculture, measures shall be taken to strengthen the common husbandry of the collective farms and to improve the machine and tractor stations and state farms organisationally and economically.

23. Total farm produce in the U.S.S.R. as a whole shall be increased by the end of the five-year period 27 per cent. above the 1940 figure.

With a view to improving the supply of food to the people and creating adequate reserve supplies of grain in the country, the production of cereals, especially of wheat and rice, and legumes, shall be increased. At the end of the five-year period the annual grain harvest shall be 127,000,000 tons, with an average yield of 12 centners per hectare.

Industrial Crops.—The total harvest of sugar beet shall be 26,000,000 tons, with an average yield of 190 metric centners per hectare ; raw cotton, 3,100,000 tons, with an average yield of 18.4 centners per hectare ; flax fibre, 800,000 tons, with an average yield of four centners per hectare and an improvement in the average length ; staple sun-flower seed, 3,700,000 tons, with an average yield of 10 centners per hectare. The areas sown to hemp, high oil-content crops, tobacco and makhorka shall be rehabilitated and a considerable increase in yields effected. The raw material supply for the manufacture of natural rubber shall be increased by enlarging the crop area and yield, by properly locating the cultivation of rubber-bearing plants and improving farming methods.

Animal Husbandry.—In the five-year period the number of horses shall be increased 46 per cent., of horned cattle 39 per cent., of sheep and goats 75 per cent., and of hogs three times as compared with 1945. Measures shall be adopted to develop those branches of stock-breeding which reproduce rapidly, especially poultry farming which shall be expanded by building large numbers of incubator breeding farms.

Measures shall be taken to improve and develop meat and dairy farming and market gardening in the vicinity of Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Kharkov, Kiev, the industrial centres of the Urals, the Donets Basin, the Kuznetsk Basin, Gorky, the towns of Siberia and the Far East and other big towns to ensure that a full supply of vegetables and a considerable part of the supply of meat and milk are produced locally; there shall be a general development of hot-houses and nurseries to supply the populations of towns and industrial centres with early vegetables and greens in the winter and spring period. The cultivation of individual and group allotments run by factory and office workers shall be developed and measures taken to improve yield, as well as to develop the breeding of cattle, poultry and bees by individuals.

The cultivation of potatoes in the vicinity of alcohol and starch and molasses plants and of other vegetables in the vicinity of the canneries shall be expanded.

Orchards, vineyards and tea and citrus fruit plantations shall be rehabilitated. New orchards, berry gardens and vineyards shall be laid out on collective and state farms and on the small-holdings of collective farmers. The chain of fruit nurseries shall be restored and expanded, their work improved and fruit trees grown in all nurseries providing saplings for land and forest improvement.

24. To provide for the plan of increased production, the expenditure on capital development in agriculture (centralised and non-centralised investments) is fixed at 19,900 million roubles for the five-year period: this includes 8,800 million roubles for the rehabilitation and development of machine and tractor stations, 2,000 million roubles for irrigation and improvements, and 2,000 million roubles to promote an increase in the herds of state farms. In addition to this the capital investments made by the collective farms themselves shall amount to 38,000 million roubles for 1946-50.

25. The most important task of agriculture in 1946-50 is the general improvement of crop yields and an increase in the gross harvest of agricultural produce to be effected by considerably improving farm methods and applying the latest achievements in agricultural science; for this purpose the restoration and introduction on all collective and state farms of proper crop rotation, including grasses and legumes, the wide use of fodder varieties, especially clover and alfalfa, as well as perennial grains; also the timely ploughing and good tilling of fallow lands shall be ensured. There shall be a further improvement in selection and seed production; the production

of perennial grass seed shall be developed on all collective and state farms sufficiently to satisfy the needs of the farms for planting in accordance with the established crop rotation. For the purpose of rapidly improving fields overgrown with weeds a proper system of cultivation shall be employed (use of ploughs with colters and the removal of stubble) and winter fallow carefully tilled.

High quality selected seed and improved selected local varieties of grains, legumes, oil-bearing and other crops shall be provided ; the policy of planting only those varieties that have been especially selected for given districts shall be universally adopted ; new and more highly-productive varieties shall be propagated and introduced.

In addition to the use of local organic fertilizers (dung, peat) collective and state farms shall make more extensive use of mineral fertilizers. Industrial crops (cotton, flax, hemp, sugar beet, rubber-bearing plants, tobacco, tea and citrus fruits) shall be ensured a sufficient supply of mineral fertilizer, which shall also be supplied in larger quantities for other crops, especially potatoes and vegetables. The mass production of machines for applying fertilizer (fertilizer drills and dung spreaders) shall be organized. In 1950 the farms shall be supplied with 5,100,000 tons of nitrates, phosphates and potash and 400,000 tons of powdered phosphorite.

The tree plantations laid out for the protection of collective and state farm fields in the steppe and wooded steppe regions shall be restored and new belts of rapidly growing trees (including fruit trees) and bushes (including berry bushes) planted ; trees, including fruit trees, shall also be planted along ravines.

26. For the purpose of restoring and further developing irrigation and drainage systems there shall be an increase in the five-year period of 656,000 hectares of irrigated land and of 615,000 hectares of drained land. The drainage systems in the Byelorussian S.S.R. and in the Barabin steppes shall be restored and a drainage system built in the floodlands of the River Yakhroma.

The construction of the Kirov Irrigation System in the Hungry Steppe, of the Katta-Kurgan, Orto-Tokai and Tejan Reservoirs and the Nevinnomyssk irrigation canal shall be completed. The irrigation of the Kura-Araks lowlands, the Volga-Akhtubo floodlands and of lands for the planting of rice in the Krasnodar Territory shall be extended. Simple irrigation systems shall be widely built in the vicinity of the larger towns for the development of irrigated market gardening.

The complete utilization of all irrigated lands by planting crops and plantations that require flooding shall be ensured; they shall not be allowed to become salified or swampy; the formerly irrigated lands in Ferghana, the Hungry Steppe, South Khorezm, the Vakhsh Valley, the Mugan Steppe and other regions shall be brought under the plough. The operation of all irrigation systems shall be improved, the timely repair and cleaning of water collection and distribution systems and the economic expenditure of water shall be effected, attention being paid to the quantities and times for irrigating different crops; there shall be an increased amount of mechanisation in building and cleaning irrigation channels. Drained lands shall be fully used for the cultivation of farm crops and the correct operation of the drainage systems shall be organized. The building of ponds and reservoirs on collective and state farms shall be renewed and extended for the planting of vegetables and other farm crops on irrigated lands; fish and water fowl shall be bred in the ponds.

27. The mechanization of field work on the farms shall be restored and extended, for which purpose the tractors and agricultural machinery necessary for the application of scientific tilling, cultivation and harvesting shall be provided. In 1946-50 no less than 325,000 tractors and agricultural machines to a total value of 4,500,000,000 roubles (at 1926-27 prices) shall be supplied to the farms.

In the five-year period 950 machine and tractor stations shall be built and every machine and tractor station shall be provided with subsidiary buildings and workshops for running repairs: the machine and tractor stations shall be provided with repair shops, the number of motor and machine repair plants shall be increased to 210, and the number of machine and tractor workshops equipped for heavy overhauls to 510. The machine and tractor stations shall be provided with staffs of permanent workers.

New and perfected machines shall be designed and supplied to the farms: improved tractors, tilling, sowing and harvesting machinery, straight-flow and self-propelled combines, combines with attachments for the separate gathering of straw and ears, beet-lifting combines, beet-loaders, cotton-picking machines, machines for the cultivation and lifting of vegetables, machines for the gathering of vegetable seeds and tractor-drawn machines and implements. Designing work at agricultural machinery plants and research institutes shall be extensively organized as well as the government supervised testing of tractors and agricultural machines.

The training of sufficient agronomists, engineers, live-stock experts, veterinary surgeons, land surveyors and other specialists for the farms shall be ensured, as well as the training of skilled workers in the commoner trades for the machine and tractor stations, collective and state farms.

There shall be a further development in the use of electricity in the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. Small hydro-electric stations shall be widely built in the rural areas, and where there are no water-power resources stations driven by locomobiles or gas-generator engines working on local fuel shall be built.

28. **Animal Husbandry.**— The commonly owned fat and dairy stock shall be rehabilitated and the number of draught cattle increased on the collective farms of the former occupied districts: the common animal farming of the collective farms shall be developed in all regions, and on this basis the total number of fat and dairy cattle in the U.S.S.R. as a whole increased in the course of the five-year period above the pre-war number.

State farms breeding thoroughbred animals, state thoroughbred propagation and distributing centres and thoroughbred departments of collective farms shall be rehabilitated and new ones built; breeds of stock shall be improved and shall be further perfected by the selection of the most productive animals and also by grading up with highly-productive sires so that by the end of the five-year period the collective and state farms will have considerably larger herds of thoroughbred, highly-productive stock. The correct distribution of cattle breeds by regions shall be ensured.

Cattle and dairy farming shall be fully restored and further developed; by the end of the five-year period the average milk yield per cow shall be raised 67 per cent. as compared with 1945 and the fattening of cattle before slaughter extensively practised.

In order to bring the herds of horses up to pre-war level, considerably larger numbers of colts shall be reared; the number of stud farms and collective farm stud departments shall be increased ; the state stud farms shall be improved ; the natural pasturing of herds shall be widely developed in the steppes.

Pig-breeding on the collective and state farms and by individual collective farmers' private small holdings shall be rapidly rehabilitated ; the proportion of pork in the output of meat shall be greatly increased.

The breeding of fine and semi-fine fleeced sheep shall be rehabilitated and further developed, especially in the North Caucasus, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Kazakh S.S.R., the Kirghiz S.S.R., Western Siberia and the Volga area, as shall also the breeding of sheep for caracul, long-haired pelts and meat and fat in the regions in which they are common ; by the end of the five-year period the annual wool clip per sheep shall be raised 30 per cent. as compared with 1945.

Poultry departments shall be organized on all grain growing collective farms ; the breeding of poultry and rabbits by collective farmers, individual peasants and factory and office workers shall be developed to the maximum.

State help shall be given to collective farmers in acquiring cattle in accordance with the quotas permitted by the collective farm statutes.

29. In order to effect a radical improvement in the feed supplied to cattle and to ensure a good supply of hay, root crops, silage and other succulent feeds, and to provide good pasturage, proper fodder crop rotations shall be introduced, first and foremost in the collective and state farms with a well-developed animal husbandry and on collective farms in the vicinity of state thoroughbred farms ; harvests of fine quality hay shall be increased by timely mowing of natural and sown grass and by improving the meadows ; cattle grazing shall be improved by correctly organizing the use of natural pastures ; where saeter pasturing is practised the erection of living quarters and subsidiary buildings and the sinking of wells shall be organized, and fodder grown on winter pastures to create a reserve ; the area sown to fodder and silage crops shall be extended and their yield increased ; the use of silage feed shall be extended and installations for this purpose, especially silo towers, shall be built ; pig fattening shall be renewed and developed around the cities and industrial centres and pig-swill collecting points shall be organized at all starch and molasses plants, sugar refineries and wine-presses, to fully utilize the waste products of these enterprises.

Bee-keeping shall be extensively developed on collective and state farms, as well as amongst peasants and factory and office workers ; measures shall be taken to increase the productivity of bee-keeping. The manufacture of hives, bee-keepers' equipment and artificial combs shall be extended.

30. In order to strengthen and develop the common husbandry of the collective farms measures shall be taken to increase their wealth, that is, their incomes, indivisible funds, buildings, cattle, equipment, and livestock, and also their reserve stocks, and seed and forage reserves.

Proper protection must be arranged for the common lands and property of the collective farms, and no breach tolerated of the collective farm statutes or of collective farm democracy, e.g., the election of the management boards of the collective farms and their accountability to the general meeting of farm members.

Labour productivity on the collective farms shall be increased by correctly organizing labour and strengthening and increasing the role of the work-day unit in distributing the collective farm income ; the system of working brigades and teams on the collective farms shall be improved by the practice of individual and group piece-rates ; the making of additional payments to collective farmers for obtaining higher harvest yields, rearing young cattle and increasing their productivity, shall be widely practised.

Greater discipline shall be exercised by the collective farms in discharging their obligations to the state in respect to deliveries of farm produce.

31. As regards the state farms, measures must be taken in the forthcoming five years to place them on an exemplary footing by considerably increasing the yield of crops and the productivity of livestock and the efficient use of tractors, combines and other machines, and by reducing the cost-price of farm products ; the pre-war size of the herds of livestock shall be restored and by 1950 shall be exceeded : horned cattle by 16 per cent., sheep and goats by 32 per cent., and pigs by 28 per cent. ; the mechanization of field work on the farms and the chief processes involved in stock farming shall be completed ; staffs of permanent workers shall be built up for the state farms ; they shall be provided with small holdings and state aid shall be granted to assist them in building their own houses.

32. For the purpose of rehabilitating and improving agriculture, extending the cultivated areas, raising the harvest yield and ensuring an increase in the number and productivity of livestock on the peasant farms of the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Moldavian Union Republics, and the western districts of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian S.S.R., the peasant farms shall be helped in their work by strengthening the agricultural co-operatives, extending the chain of machine and tractor stations and machine and horse hiring centres, by granting credits, by increasing the supply and sale of farm machines and mineral fertilizers and by organizing farms to rear thoroughbred cattle.

33. In order to restore and develop forestry and the afforestation of denuded areas in the regions that were occupied by the Germans, afforestation and the surveying and registering of forests shall be carried out over an area of 123,000,000 hectares ; the provision of stocks of seed and the organization of nurseries growing saplings shall be greatly developed ; measures shall be adopted to protect and improve the forests in the steppe regions where they are of great importance to the farms and for water conservation.

34. The work of agricultural research institutes shall be improved and their main task shall be to recommend measures for promoting progress in farming, stock-raising and other branches of agriculture in the various agricultural zones of the U.S.S.R.

Soviet agricultural science shall be further developed and research work improved in the field of the mechanization, electrification, economics and organisation of agriculture.

Transport

To satisfy the growing needs of the national economy in the transportation of goods, the following tasks are laid down.

35. **Railway Transport.**—Average daily freight-car loadings in 1950 are set at 115,000, and total freight carried in the year at 532,000 million ton-kilometres.

The railways shall be fully restored in the former German-occupied regions. The pre-war traffic capacity of the following lines shall be exceeded : Donbas—Centre, Donbas—Krivoy

Rog, Donbas—Volga, the lines leading from the Caucasus, Moscow—Leningrad, Moscow—Kiev—Lvov, Moscow—Smolensk—Minsk—Koenigsberg, and Moscow—Velikiye Luki—Riga.

The industries of the Urals and Siberia shall be ensured full and uninterrupted transport facilities.

The major railway lines shall be technically re-equipped and their regular functioning in winter ensured, primarily by the use of electric and Diesel locomotives.

Rolling stock shall be increased by the addition of 6,165 long-distance steam locomotives, 555 long-distance electric locomotives, 865 long-distance Diesel locomotives, 472,500 freight cars (in terms of two-axle cars) and 6,000 passenger coaches. Automatic brakes shall be fitted to 93 per cent. of all freight cars and automatic couplings to 75 per cent. Damaged rolling stock shall be fully repaired and repairs to locomotives and cars improved.

The turnover (loading-to-loading time) of railway freight cars shall be reduced from an average of 10.9 days in 1945 to an average of seven days in 1950 and the average length of railway hauls from 790 kilometres in 1945 to 690 kilometres in 1950; the standing time of cars on factory spur lines shall be reduced to the utmost.

Capital investment in railway development is fixed in the sum of 40,100 million roubles for the five-year period.

The rehabilitation of the following railways shall be completed by 1948: the lines in the Donets coalfield and the Krivoy Rog iron-field and the lines connecting Moscow with the Donbas, and Leningrad with the Caucasus—a total length of 15,000 kilometres. On the formerly occupied railways 1,800 large and medium bridges shall be fully rebuilt, including those over the Rivers Dnieper, Don, Dniester, Neva, Niemen, Western Dvina, Volkhov and Southern Bug. One thousand five hundred railway stations, round-houses with accommodation for 1,300 locomotives, and 128 car repair shops and centres shall be restored or newly built.

New lines are to be built in the five-year period to a total of 7,230 kilometres, including the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. Secondary tracks to a total length of 12,500 kilometres shall be built or restored. Lines totalling 5,325 kilometres shall be electrified, and automatic block-signalling systems installed on 10,400 kilometres of track.

There shall be a further development in the technical equipment of railway stations and junctions: 21 mechanized shunting humps shall be built or restored.

On existing railways 50,000 kilometres of new rails shall be laid, including 3,000 kilometres for reconstruction of tracks, and 29,000 kilometres for capital repairs.

The locomotive and freight-car repair shops destroyed during the occupation shall be rebuilt, and 11 new shops for the repair of steam locomotives, one for the repair of electric locomotives, and one for the repair of Diesel locomotives, 11 car repair shops and three plants for the manufacture of spares, shall be built.

In 1946-50 houses with a living space of 5,500,000 square metres shall be made available for occupation by railway workers.

In 1946-50 the railways shall be supplied with 4,500,000 tons of rails, 2,000,000 tons of rail fastenings, 185,000,000 sleepers; the production and laying of heavy rails shall be begun.

Mechanized loading and unloading on the railways shall be increased to 75 per cent. of the total.

Spur lines in the former German-occupied regions shall be restored, existing spur lines shall be reconstructed and new ones built, especially for the enterprises in the Urals and Siberia, and the work of the transport departments of industrial enterprises shall be improved.

36. **Inland Water Transport.**—In 1950 the freight carried on the inland waterways shall be increased to 38 per cent. above that of pre-war.

Inland water transport system in the former occupied regions shall be fully restored, and by 1948 all vessels, ports and wharves shall have been rebuilt on the Rivers Dnieper, Pripet, Don, Kuban, Niemen, Western Dvina and Svir, and on Lakes Ladoga and Onega, and the freight carried in these regions brought up to the pre-war level.

Better use shall be made of the Volga and its tributaries and of the Siberian and Northern Rivers; the turn-round of self-propelled and towed vessels shall be accelerated, the delivery of goods shall be speeded up and the use of towed vessels shall be on an average 25 per cent. greater than in 1940.

Existing river ports and wharves shall be improved, the loading and unloading of river vessels shall be completely mechanized, and by 1950 all loading and unloading work shall be mechanized 75 per cent. ; river ports and wharves shall be equipped with mechanical hoisting and hauling machinery (cranes, electric cars, hoists and transporters).

The Stalin White Sea—Baltic Canal shall be rebuilt and work shall begin on the reconstruction of the Mariinsk waterways : by 1950 the total length of navigable inland waterways shall be increased to 115,000 kilometres.

In the five-year period the self-propelled vessels of the river fleet shall be increased by 300,000 h.p. and the capacity of towed vessels by a further 3,000,000 tons.

Five shipyards shall be built and the production of ships' engines, subsidiary machinery and equipment organized to supply them ; advances in shipbuilding technique shall be applied in the building of river craft.

Yards for the building and repair of wooden vessels shall be adequately equipped with machinery ; a supply of high-quality timber shall be ensured for the building and repair of river craft.

In the constituent republics small rivers shall be adapted for the carriage of freight ; the building of self-propelled and towed vessels shall be organized in the constituent republics.

37. **Merchant Marine.**—By 1950 sea-going freight carriage shall be increased to 2.2 times that of pre-war.

The mercantile fleet shall be increased by 600,000 tons, including 400,000 tons of self-propelled craft and 90,000 tons of towed craft.

The seaports on the Azov, Black and Baltic Seas shall be completely rehabilitated and the construction of ports in the Far East completed. The rehabilitation of the harbours shall incorporate the latest advances in construction technique.

The freight-handling capacity of the ports shall be increased by improving the port lay-out, mechanizing loading and unloading and internal warehouse operations, increasing the number of gantries and travelling cranes and using better types of port transport machinery (tractors, lift-trucks and motor timber carriers).

The number of deep-water piers shall be increased 1.7 times as compared with 1940 ; the major seaports shall be deepened to accommodate big ocean-going vessels.

The ship repair yards on the Baltic and Black Seas shall be completely restored. Three new ship repair yards shall be built. In 1950 the repair yards shall have a capacity equal to 2.5 times that of pre-war, and the number of dry docks and slips for repairs increased to 1.8 times that of 1940.

Domestic building of deep-sea merchantmen shall be increased in 1946-50 by building two shipyards, one on the Black Sea to build sea-going freighters and one on the Baltic to build trawlers and sea-going tugs.

The conversion of the Northern Sea Route into a normally working sea lane shall be completed by 1950.

38. Soviet shipbuilding shall be greatly developed. In 1950 the tonnage of ships built shall be double the 1940 figure. The building of a strong and powerful navy in the U.S.S.R. shall be ensured. New vessels and bases shall be built for the Soviet Navy.

39. **Motor Transport and Motor Roads.**—In the five-year period the country's stocks of motor vehicles shall be increased to double those of pre-war. Diesel engines, high-compression gasolene engines, gas-reservoir and gas-generator automobiles, using local types of fuel, and dump trucks shall be widely used.

The use and servicing of motor transport shall be improved ; empty runs and idle standing shall be greatly reduced ; passenger and goods taxi services shall be developed ; the use of trailers and containers for the transport of goods shall be extended ; an adequate number of repair shops shall be provided for motor transport vehicles ; the manufacture of garage equipment and tools shall be developed.

The inter-district transport of heavy loads by road shall be organized ; rail transport for short hauls shall be replaced by road transport.

The network of improved motor roads under Union and Republican jurisdiction shall be increased by 11,500 kilometres in the five-year period.

The existing network of arterial roads shall be restored and completely overhauled.

40. **Air Transport.**—The civil air fleet shall be built up with modern passenger and goods transport planes ; the air line network shall be enlarged to 175,000 kilometres. Air lines shall be rehabilitated and developed, primarily the major routes connecting Moscow with the capitals of the constituent republics and regional centres and the air lines in the North, Siberia and the Far East. Local air lines shall be restored and developed to connect the centres of the constituent and autonomous republics with outlying districts.

The All-Union air lines shall be technically equipped to work all the year round and the major lines equipped for night operation. Sixteen airports shall be restored and adapted for modern heavy and high-speed transport planes. Twenty buildings for passenger accommodation shall be restored or built at existing and projected airports.

The use of specially adapted aircraft to combat farm and forest pests, for use by the public health service and for geodesic surveying shall be developed on a large scale.

41. **Communications.**—Communications, especially radio and trunk cables, shall be fully restored and developed in the former German-occupied regions by the introduction of up-to-date equipment. In furtherance of the general project for the development of the communications of the U.S.S.R., reliable telephone and telegraph communication shall be installed between Moscow and all republican, territorial and regional centres, and between the capitals of the republics and their regional centres; telephones shall be installed in all district centres, village soviets, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Seven thousand eight hundred kilometres of trunk telephone and telegraph cables shall be restored or newly laid. Fifty thousand kilometres of overhead non-ferrous metal wires shall be laid; trunk communication lines shall be equipped with modern high-frequency apparatus.

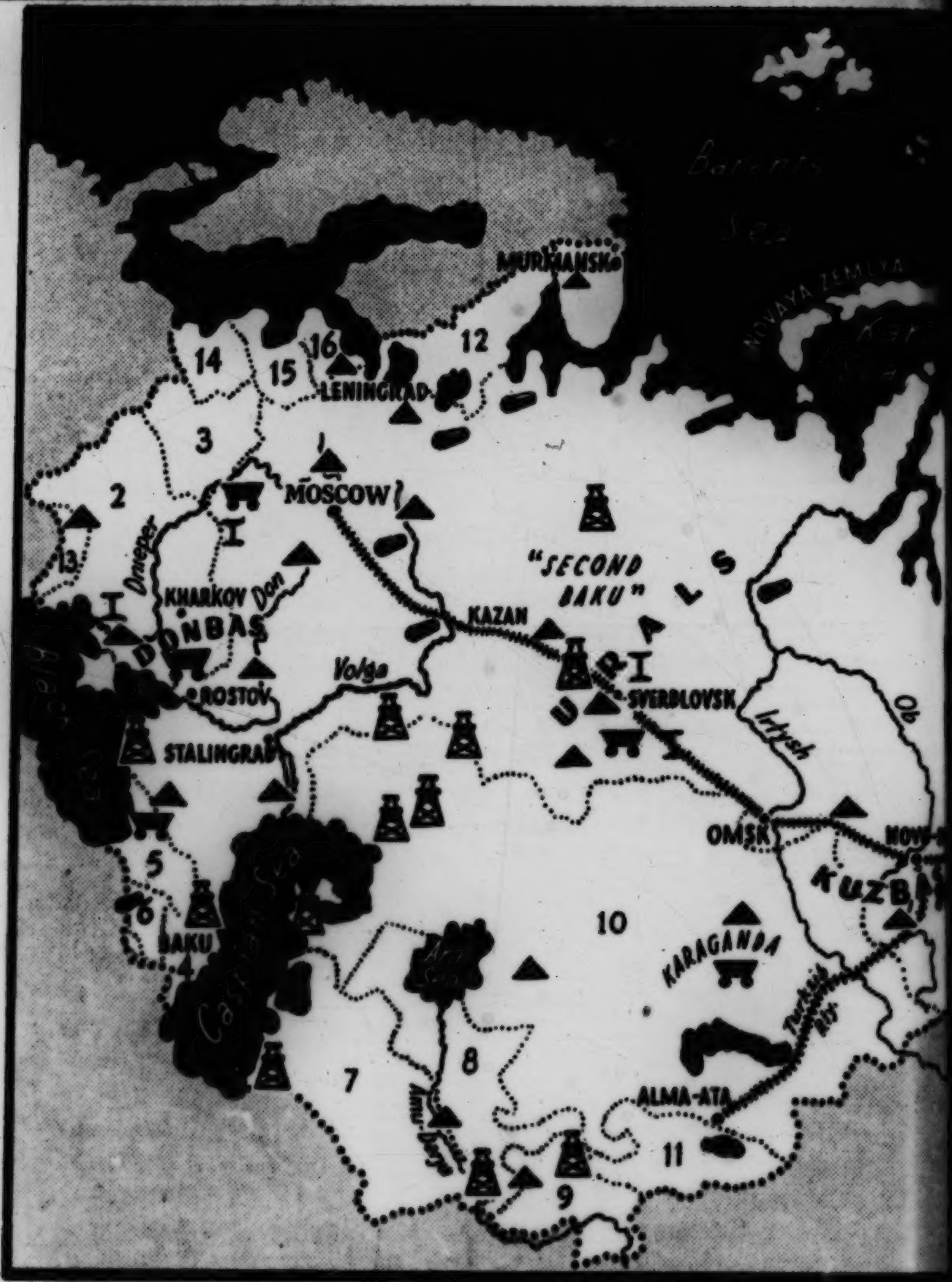
Fifty-five radio telegraph and telephone transmitters shall be erected, including 20 in the central regions for improved communications with the Far East, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus.

The capacity of telephone exchanges shall be increased and special attention paid to the introduction of automatic telephone exchanges.

Radio broadcasting shall be further developed, 28 new broadcasting stations being erected and the radio diffusion network increased by 75 per cent. compared with pre-war.

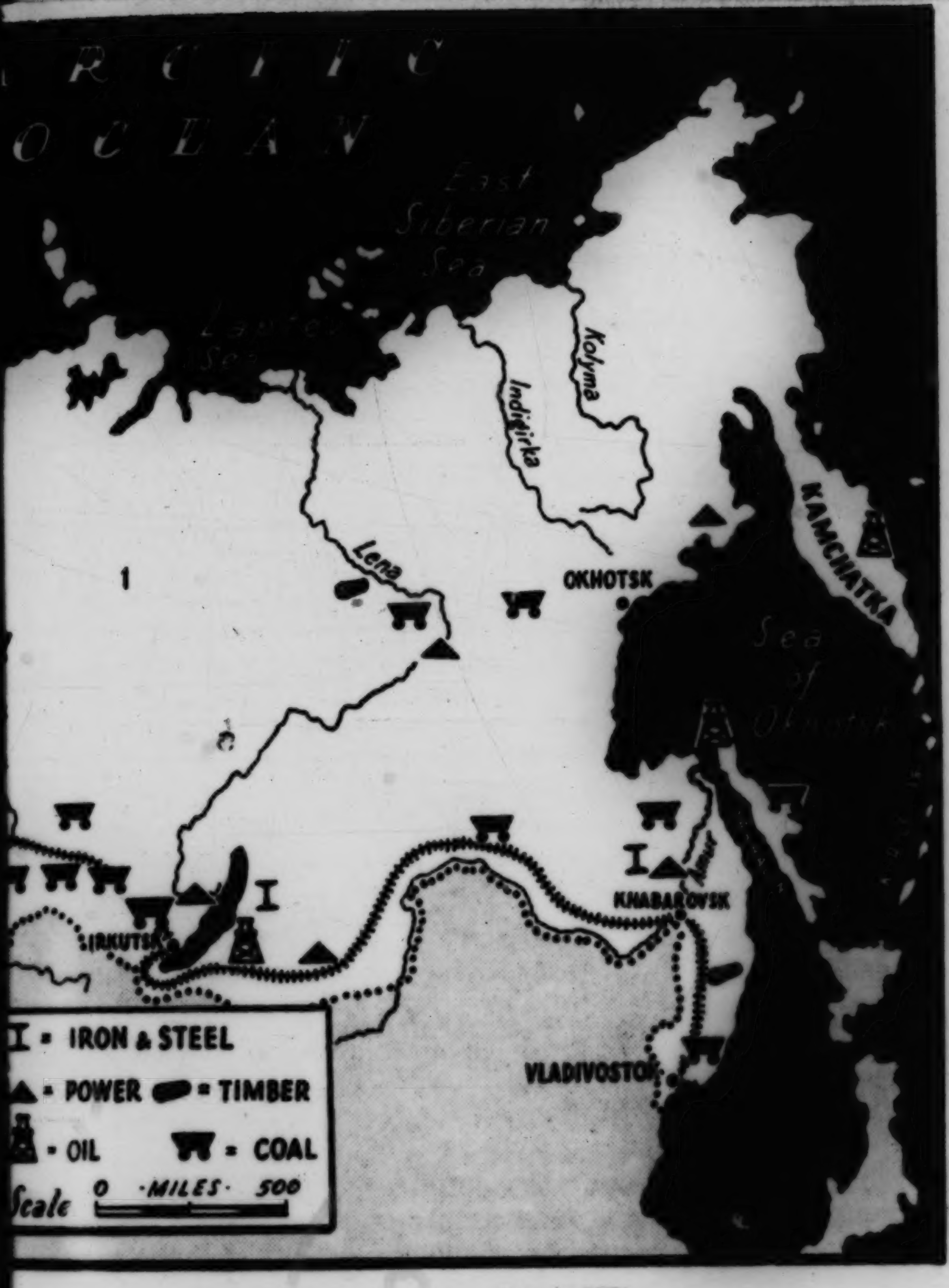
The television centre in Moscow shall be restored and technically re-equipped and new television centres built in Leningrad, Kiev and Sverdlovsk.

The postal services shall be generally improved; 5,000 new post offices shall be built in rural areas, and motor and air transport shall be widely used for the delivery of letters and newspapers.


Barents
Sea
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
MURMANSK
12
14
15
16
LENINGRAD
3
1
MOSCOW
2
13
Dnieper
KHARKOV
Don
DONBAS
ROSTOV
Volga
KAZAN
"SECOND BAKU"
URALS
SVERDLOVSK
Irtysh
Ob
OMSK
KUZB
STALINGRAD
Black Sea
5
6
BAKU
4
Caspian Sea
10
Aral Sea
KARAGANDA
Turksib Rly
8
7
Amu Darya
ALMA-ATA
11
9

SKETCH MAP of the U.S.S.R., showing 16 Soviet Republics,

Republic	*Capital*	*Republic*	*Capital*
1 Russian S.F.S.R.	Moscow (Also capital of U.S.S.R.)	5 Georgia	Tbilisi
2 Ukraine	Kiev	6 Armenia	Erevan
3 Byelorussia	Minsk	7 Turkmenia	Ashkhabad
4 Azerbaijan	Baku	8 Uzbekistan	Tashkent


RCTIC
OCEAN
East Siberian Sea
Laptev Sea
Kolyma
Indigirka
Lena
1
OKHOTSK
KAMCHATKA
Sea of Okhotsk
Amur
KHABAROVSK
IRKUTSK
VLADIVOSTOK
IRON & STEEL
POWER
TIMBER
OIL
COAL
Scale 0 MILES 500

and most important rivers, resources, towns, and railroads

Republic	Capital	Republic	Capital
9 Tajikistan	Stalinabad	13 Moldavia	Kishinev
10 Kazakhstan	Alma-Ata	14 Lithuania	Vilnius
11 Kirghizia	Frunze	15 Latvia	Riga
12 Karelo-Finnish	Petrozavodsk	16 Estonia	Tallinn

III.

PLAN FOR THE MATERIAL & CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE PEOPLE

1. As a result of the measures to expand production, extend trade and increase the expenditure on housing and the cultural and social services, the pre-war standard of living of the people should not only be restored in the five-year period but the national income increased 30 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The national income in 1950 (in 1926-27 prices) is projected at 177,000 million roubles, with a corresponding increase in the totals of accumulation and consumption.

2. **Labour and the Training of Industrial Personnel.**—The number of workers by hand and brain engaged in the national industries of the U.S.S.R. in 1950 is projected at 33,500,000 persons, and the total pay roll at 252,300 million roubles. Prices for all goods shall be consistently reduced and housing and the cultural and social services improved. With the growth of productivity of labour, the average annual earnings per worker by hand and brain engaged in the national industries of the U.S.S.R. shall increase by 1950 to 6,000 roubles, which is considerably above the 1940 level.

With a view to attracting labour to the key industries and creating staffs of permanent employees, higher remuneration shall be provided for workers, engineers and technicians in the various branches of heavy industry (coal, iron and steel, oil).

The progressive piece-rate system of the payment of workers, as well as the system of bonuses for engineers and technicians for fulfilment and over-fulfilment of output programs, shall be perfected, the proportion of bonuses to wages and salaries being systematically increased.

Suitable technically calculated norms of output shall be more widely introduced in industry, due account being taken of up-to-date technicological methods and the increased mechanization of labour. The calculation of norms shall be entrusted to qualified engineers and technicians. Measures shall be taken for the further improvement of the conditions of labour in industry (safety devices, ventilation, illumination, sanitation).

With a view to supplying adequate numbers of skilled workers for the major branches of the national economy and improving the technical training of industrial personnel, the annual graduation of young skilled workers by the factory, trade and railway schools shall be increased to 1,200,000 pupils, and the state labour reserve training system shall in the five-year period provide 4,500,000 young skilled workers.

The practice of training skilled workers on the job in the common trades shall be widely extended by means of individual and group training and courses of instruction, so that 7,700,000 new workers are given technical training, and the skilled qualifications of 13,900,000 workers enhanced in the five years.

The earnings in money and kind per work-day unit on the collective farms shall be increased as compared with 1940 by ensuring a higher productivity of labour on the collective farms and higher yields of agricultural and livestock produce.

With a view to attracting labour into industry, building and transport, the system of organized recruiting by means of contracts concluded between business organizations and collective farms or collective farmers shall be resumed.

It shall be considered a primary task to ensure adequate numbers of skilled permanent workers for the industrial establishments by further mechanizing production processes and systematically improving the organization of labour, and housing conditions and supplies for the workers.

2 **Culture and Health.**—The state expenditure on the cultural and social services in town and country—i.e., expenditure on social insurance, government allocations for education, health, and the training of state labour reserves, allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, allowances to servicemen's families and to those invalided in the Patriotic War, as well as for cultural and social facilities for workers and other employees, not including the state expenditure on housing and municipal services—shall be raised to 106,000 million roubles in 1950, or to 2.6 times the expenditure in 1940.

The contributions by state enterprises and institutions for the social insurance of their employees shall amount in the period 1946-50 to a total of 61,600 million roubles.

By 1950 the number of primary, seven-year and secondary schools shall be raised to 193,000, and of their pupils to a total of 31,800,000, universal compulsory education being extended to all children from the age of seven both in town and country.

A broad system of schools shall be instituted for the education of that section of the worker and peasant youth who during the Patriotic War and the occupation of a number of Soviet regions were unable to obtain normal schooling.

By 1950 the number of students in higher educational establishments shall be raised to 674,000, and of students of specialized secondary schools to 1,280,000; the number of young specialists graduated from the higher educational establishments shall amount in the five-year period to 602,000, and of graduates from the technical colleges and other specialized secondary schools to 1,326,000.

Wider measures shall be taken to train specialists of higher and medium qualification for the fuel and power industry, the iron and steel industry, agriculture and the railways, as well as primary and secondary school teachers; the training of highly qualified experts in the new fields of technology shall be arranged for and the quality of training of personnel of high and medium qualification improved.

The number of cinema installations shall be increased to 46,700 in 1950, as against 28,000 in 1940; each district centre and urban settlement shall have its cinema theatre and the number of cinema theatres in the rural districts shall be considerably increased; the number of large regular theatres shall be increased to 898, and of clubs and public libraries in town and country to 284,900.

The number of children accommodated in kindergartens in 1950 shall be increased to 2,260,000, or double the number in 1940. Full provision shall be made for the upbringing in children's homes at the charge of the state of children who lost their parents in the period of the Patriotic War.

In the formerly occupied regions, schools and other educational establishments, scientific institutes, museums, theatres, cinemas, clubs, libraries and reading-rooms destroyed by the enemy shall be restored.

By 1950 accommodation in hospitals shall be increased to 985,000 beds as compared with 710,000 in 1940, accommodation in permanent creches to 1,251,000 places as compared with 859,000 in 1940, and the number of medical consultation centres for women and children, children's hospitals and milk kitchens increased.

The network of rest homes and sanatoria for workers, peasants and professional workers shall be fully restored and accommodation in sanatoria raised to 250,000 places and in rest homes to 200,000 places.

Medical treatment shall be provided for invalids of the Patriotic War, this to include treatment in hospitals, rest homes and sanatoria; the manufacture of artificial limbs of high quality for war invalids shall be organized.

The production of medicaments and surgical instruments and appliances shall be increased by 1950 to a total value of 1,200 million roubles, representing an 85 per cent. increase over 1940. The mass production of high-grade modern surgical instruments and of the latest tested medicaments shall be organized.

4. **Housing and Municipal Development.**—The rehabilitation of the wrecked housing in the towns, industrial settlements and villages of the former occupied regions shall be completed, and new housing construction undertaken on a scale which will ensure a considerable improvement in housing conditions in towns, industrial settlements and villages.

The proportion of capital investments in housing construction to total capital investment in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. shall be increased to 14.5 per cent., as against 10.5 per cent. in the period of the Third Five-Year Plan. Total investments in capital house construction in 1946-1950 is fixed at a total of 42,300 million roubles, as against 15,500 million roubles in the period of the Third Five-Year Plan (not counting individual building). The quality of housing construction must be greatly improved.

The plan of rehabilitation and new construction of state-owned houses for the five-year period is endorsed at 72,400,000 square metres of living space, including 65,000,000 square metres to be built by the ministries and departments and 7,400,000 square metres by the local soviets. In addition, provision shall be made in the five years for the rebuilding and further construction of individually owned houses, at the expense of the individual owners themselves and with the aid of government loans, to a total of 12,000,000 square metres of living space.

With a view to improving living conditions, creating permanent cadres of workers in industry, and averting a high labour turnover, business organizations shall undertake the building of one-family and two-family houses provided with garden and vegetable plots for sale on the instalment plan to workers, clerks, technicians and engineers.

It shall be made incumbent upon the ministries and business organizations to take measures to equip the houses and the housing areas under their control in the rehabilitated towns with the principal amenities, such as, water supply, sewerage systems, paving, trees and greenery, lighting, public baths and laundries.

Water supply, drainage, urban transport, municipal power stations and public baths shall be rehabilitated in the former German-occupied towns. With a view to improving the public services, the existing municipal enterprises shall be expanded and new municipal works undertaken, and in the five-year period water supply systems shall be installed in 16 towns, drainage systems in 13 towns, tramway services in eight towns, and trolley-bus services in 20 towns.

For municipal needs, 1,750 tramcars and 3,000 trolley-buses of up-to-date design shall be built in the five years ; the number of motor-buses operating in towns shall be increased in this period by 22,000, and taxi-cabs by 15,000, the paved area of streets and squares in towns and factory settlements shall be extended, the area covered by improved types of paving being increased.

The volume of the reconstruction and building of dwelling houses in rural areas by collective farms and peasants at their own expense and with government loans is fixed for the five-year period at 3,400,000 houses, including 2,240,000 in the former occupied areas.

Peasants and the rural intelligentsia shall be assisted in rebuilding or building their own houses by means of loans and the sale to them of building materials and ready-made parts.

The repair of housing by local soviets and enterprises is deemed a matter of major importance, and the volume of capital repairs to houses belonging to urban soviets is fixed at the sum of 5,000 million roubles.

5. **Trade and Consumption.**—The volume of state and co-operative retail trade in 1950 is fixed at 275,000 million roubles (allowing for a lowering of 1945 prices), which exceeds the volume of trade in 1940, reckoned at comparable prices, by 28 per cent.

In the course of 1946 and 1947 the transition from the rationing system to unrestricted Soviet trade shall be completed. The rationing of bread, flour, cereals and macaroni shall be abolished in the autumn of 1946.

The production and sale to the population of high-grade food products, fabrics, clothing and footwear shall be extended. The marketable stocks of goods handled by state and co-operative trade, including meat and fish products, sugar and confectionery, cotton, woollen and silk fabrics and leather footwear, shall be greater in 1950 than in 1940. The manufacture and sale of fancy goods and household articles and utensils shall likewise be increased.

The production and sale of consumer goods shall be increased in 1950 to the following dimensions: aluminium, enamelled, porcelain and chinaware utensils, 260,000,000; samovars, 200,000; tumblers, 160,000,000; furniture (reckoned in fixed prices), 1,200 million roubles; sewing machines, 450,000; clocks and watches, 7,400,000; gramophones, 1,000,000; radio sets, 925,000; motor cycles, 135,000; bicycles, 1,050,000; shotguns, 350,000; cameras, 530,000.

Beginning with 1946 the retail sale of lumber, iron, nails, bricks, window glass, paints and varnishes, and other building and repair materials, shall be organized.

The network of state and co-operative shops in town and country, as well as of wholesale stores and warehouses shall be restored and extended. The network of specialized stores in the towns and of district department stores and stores for the sale of farmers' requisites shall be restored and expanded. The network of tea-rooms and lunch-rooms in towns, district centres and other large inhabitated points shall likewise be restored and enlarged.

The further expansion of collective farm trade shall be promoted, the collective farm markets shall be restored and their number increased, and an extensive sale organized of manufactured goods in demand by the farming population.

IV.

PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE UNION REPUBLICS

The following assignments under the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1946-1950 are hereby endorsed for the Union Republics as part of the assignments for the entire Soviet Union as set forth in Sections II. and III. of this Law.

Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

1. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the R.S.F.S.R. in 1950 is endorsed as follows :—

Pig Iron (tons)	9,500,000
Steel (tons)	16,000,000
Coal (tons)	141,900,000
Petroleum	14,500,000
Electric power (thousand kw.)	57,200,000
Peat (tons)	34,200,000
Metal-working machine tools	28,500
Motor vehicles	457,000
Tractors	82,000
Equipment for iron and steel mills (tons)	66,700
Steam turbines (kw.)	2,201,000
Steam boilers (sq. metres)	399,000
Cement (tons)	6,343,000
Window glass (sq. metres)	48,200,000
Felled timber (cu. metres)	230,000,000
Paper (tons)	996,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	4,185,500,000

Woollen fabrics (metres)	129,000,000
Leather footwear (pairs)	156,300,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	324,400
Sugar (tons)	463,000
Meat (tons)	731,000
Butter (tons)	158,000
Fish catch (tons)	1,884,500
Alcohol (decalitres)	60,300,000
Salt (tons)	2,200,000

2. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the R.S.F.S.R. at 145,000 million roubles, including 14,105 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction. The volume of capital investments in the former enemy-occupied areas of the R.S.F.S.R. is endorsed at 34,600 million roubles.

3. In 1946-50 there shall be built and put into operation 13 blast furnaces with an annual output capacity of 3,300,000 tons of pig iron, steel smelting units with an annual capacity of 6,800,000 tons, 35 rolling mills with an annual output of 4,600,000 tons of finished rolled goods, coal mines with an aggregate capacity of 79,800,000 tons. In the formerly occupied areas there shall be built and put into operation six blast furnaces with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of pig iron, steel smelting units with a capacity of 1,400,000 tons, nine rolling mills with a capacity of 500,000 tons and coal mines with a capacity of 26,000,000 tons.

Iron and steel mills, non-ferrous metal works, engineering works and chemical works in the formerly occupied areas shall be rehabilitated and new centres of the iron and steel and engineering industries built. The erection is to be started of an iron and steel plant in the neighbourhood of Leningrad. At the iron and steel plant in the Far East a coke-chemical department and a blast furnace shall be built and put into operation, and the open-hearth and rolling departments expanded. In order to provide the iron and steel industry of Western Siberia with its own ore base and to reduce the hauling of ore from Magnitogorsk for the Kuznetsk Stalin Works, iron mines with an annual capacity of 2,010,000 tons of ore shall be sunk and put into operation in 1946-50. The capacities of the Tula and Lipetsk iron mines shall be increased, and mines in the locality of the Kursk magnetic anomaly put into operation.

In order to reduce the hauling of power coal to the Urals, coal output shall be increased towards the end of the five-year period by 5,500,000 tons as compared with 1945, the open-cut mining of coal widely developed, and, in particular, the operation shall begin of the Veselovsk coalfield in the Sverdlovsk Region and the Kuyurgazin field in the Bashkir A.S.S.R. Prospecting for and the mining of coking coal shall be organised in the Far East.

A second potash plant shall be built in the Urals, the construction of a soda works completed in the Bashkir A.S.S.R., and the building of another started ; a nitrogen plant, two aniline dye works, a paint and varnish factory and a plastics plant are to be constructed.

4. The petroleum industry in the areas of Maikop, Grozny and in the Daghestan A.S.S.R. shall be fully rehabilitated. The extraction of petroleum in the Volga area shall be increased 2.4 fold in the five-year period, new petroleum fields developed in the Tatar A.S.S.R., the Saratov and Kuibyshev Regions and in the Urals, and the Ukhta and Sakhalin petroleum industries considerably expanded.

The output of natural gas in the Volga area shall be increased in every way for piping gas to Moscow and for power generation, industrial and household purposes in the Volga area itself.

A large liquid fuel industry shall be created in Eastern Siberia, the North Caucasus and the Leningrad Region.

5. Power producing capacity shall be increased by 7,085,000 kw., including 4,000,000 kw. at stations operated by the Ministry of Power Stations. The power stations and networks in the former occupied regions shall be restored.

Extensive construction of hydro-electric stations shall be undertaken in the Urals, the Central regions and the North-west, so as to enlarge the total capacity of large and medium hydro-electric stations by 939,000 kw. and of small hydro-electric stations by 615,000 kw.

The construction of the Rybinsk hydro-electric station shall be completed and measures taken to establish normal navigation conditions in the lower reaches of the Rybinsk Reservoir. Construction of new hydro-electric stations shall be begun on the Volga and the Oka.

The construction of hydro-electric stations, particularly small and medium ones, shall be accelerated in the Urals, so as to

A geography lesson in a rural school in W. Ukraine

" Universal compulsory education is being extended to all children from the age of seven in town and country."

★

A group of students outside the First Moscow State University.

" Students attending higher educational establishments will number 674,000 at the end of the five year period."

★

An Exhibition of products made by pupils of vocational schools

ensure the putting into operation of capacities totalling 345,000 kw. in the five-year period. The first section of a large hydro-electric station on the Kama River, as well as eight medium hydro-electric stations on other rivers, shall be built and put into operation. Construction shall be begun of a hydro-electric station on the Ufa River, and the construction prepared of small hydro-electric stations on the lesser rivers of the Urals.

6. Geological surveying shall be extended in every way with a view to locating commercial resources for the further expansion of the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gases, iron, aluminium, copper, tin, zinc, nickel, lead, gold, molybdenum, tungsten, mica, apatites, asbestos, graphite, and raw materials for cement and glass.

Industrial resources in the categories A + B shall be surveyed as follows: iron ore, 1,117 million tons; manganese ore, 4,000,000 tons; coal at 488 sites suitable for mine-sinking with a projected annual capacity of 221,000,000 tons; petroleum, 5,805 well sites; natural gases, 60,000 million cu. metres; bauxites for the aluminium industry, 20,000,000 tons; apatites, 140,000,000 tons; graphite, 5,000,000 tons; mica in categories A + B + C = 223,000 tons.

7. In the cotton textile industry an additional 1,420,000 spindles shall be put into operation, including 335,000 in the former occupied areas of the R.S.F.S.R. Work shall be continued on the development of a textile industry in Western Siberia, and new centres of the industry shall be set up in Eastern Siberia.

8. In the period 1946-50 the Republic's light and food industries, local industries, industrial co-operatives, building materials industry and the production of local types of fuel shall be restored and further developed.

In industry under the Republic's jurisdiction municipal electric power plants with a total capacity of 126,000 kw., coal mines with a capacity of 2,600,000 tons, rolling mills with a capacity of 36,000 tons, and 218,000 spindles in the cotton textiles industry, shall be put into operation.

The plan for the output of industrial goods by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 34,100,000,000 roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 13,500,000,000 roubles.

Lakes and rivers shall be utilised to the utmost. Valuable varieties of fish shall be acclimatized in the Moscow Sea and the Rybinsk Reservoir, where large-scale fishing shall be organized. Pond culture and the breeding of water fowl on ponds shall be restored and expanded beyond the pre-war level.

9. With a view to the further economic and cultural development of Moscow and the improvement of the living conditions of the population, work on the general plan for the city's reconstruction shall be continued. There shall be built in the five years 3,000,000 sq. metres of housing space, including 550,000 sq. metres by the Moscow Soviet. Existing houses shall be repaired and improved.

The construction of the fourth section of the Moscow underground railway shall be continued. The city's passenger transport services shall be improved, more tramway cars shall be put into operation, the number of trolley-buses increased by 1,060, taxi cabs by 2,800, and the number of motor-buses brought up to 3,000. The electrification of the suburban railway lines shall be continued, and 3,000,000 sq. metres of improved roads laid in the city in the five years.

The Saratov-Moscow natural gas pipeline shall be completed in 1946 and in the five years the supply of gas shall be extended to 200,000 apartments, the consumption of wood fuel being correspondingly reduced. The communal heating service shall be expanded, for which purpose heat and power stations with an aggregate capacity of 215,000 kw. shall be built and 75 kilometres of heat mains laid down.

10. Leningrad shall be rehabilitated as a big industrial and cultural centre, and the pre-war level of industrial output attained on a higher technical footing ; special attention shall be devoted to the development of shipbuilding and the manufacture of special types of complex machines. The construction of an underground railway shall be started in Leningrad and the first line put into operation.

11. The acres under crops in the R.S.F.S.R. shall amount in 1950 to 99,400,000 hectares, of which 84,100,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 68,000,000 hectares, of which 61,000,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 6,200,000 hectares, of which 5,900,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 7,400,000 hectares, of which

3,500,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to fodder crops shall comprise 17,800,000 hectares, of which 13,700,000 hectares are on collective farms.

In the former occupied areas of the R.S.F.S.R. the area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 29,500,000 hectares, of which 24,900,000 hectares are on collective farms. The growing of high-grade grapes in the Crimea and in the Northern Caucasus shall be restored and expanded. Tea and citrus fruit growing shall be developed in the Sochi area.

The number of livestock by the end of 1950 shall be as follows: horses 7,555,000, including 6,187,000 on collective farms; cattle 35,087,000 head, including 14,840,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats 58,814,000, including 28,060,000 on collective farms; pigs 15,197,000, including 6,987,000 on collective farms.

In the former occupied areas of the R.S.F.S.R. the number of livestock by the end of 1950 shall be as follows: horses 1,348,000, including 1,028,000 on collective farms; cattle 9,158,000 head, including 4,131,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats 15,080,000 including 8,365,000 on collective farms; pigs 5,000,000, including 1,893,000 on collective farms.

12. The railways and railway stations, river transport systems, and sea and river ports in the former occupied areas shall be rehabilitated. Small rivers shall be adapted on an extensive scale for navigation and for the construction of local hydro-electric stations.

13. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the R.S.F.S.R. to be made available for occupancy in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 44,595,000 sq. metres, including 4,228,000 sq. metres to be made available by local soviets. In the former-occupied areas of the R.S.F.S.R. the plan of state-owned housing to be made available for occupation in 1946-50 is fixed at 11,261,000 sq. metres, including 2,643,000 sq. metres to be made available by local soviets.

Housing and municipal services shall be rehabilitated in the towns destroyed by the invaders, among them Stalingrad, Rostov-on-Don, Krasnodar, Stavropol, Simferopol, Sevastopol, Voronezh, Orel, Kursk, Smolensk, Kalinin, Velikiye Luki, Bryansk, Kaluga, Novgorod and Pskov.

14. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall reach 116,203, with an attendance of 18,229,000, and the number of hospital beds, 545,000.

15. The economy and culture of the autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas forming part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic shall be further developed in every way.

16. Soviet state and economic bodies shall in all their activities pay due attention to the new regions and territories of the R.S.F.S.R.—the Koenigsberg Region, the Petchanga (Petsamo) district, the southern part of Sakhalin Island and the Kurile Islands.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

17. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1950 is endorsed as follows :—

Pig iron (tons)	9,700,000
Steel (tons)	8,800,000
Coal (tons)	86,100,000
Petroleum (tons)	325,000
Electric power (thous. kwh.)	13,690,000
Coke (tons)	15,500,000
Cement (tons)	2,065,000
Metal-working machine tools	5,950
Motor vehicles	25,000
Long-distance locomotives	1,000
Freight cars (in terms of 2-axle cars)	55,500
Tractors	25,000
Equipment for iron and steel mills (tons)	35,000
Calcined soda (tons)	448,000
Superphosphates (tons)	860,000
Salt (tons)	1,930,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	1,637,000
Meat (tons)	245,000
Butter (tons)	40,000
Fish catch (tons)	80,000

18. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Ukrainian S.S.R. at 49,500 million roubles, including 5,469 million roubles for works under the republic's jurisdiction.

19. The iron and steel plants of the Donetz Basin and the Dnieper regions shall be rehabilitated. There shall be put into operation 30 blast furnaces with an aggregate annual capacity of 9,000,000 tons of pig iron, steel smelting units with a capacity of 8,400,000 tons of steel, and 58 rolling mills with a capacity of 6,500,000 tons of finished rolled goods.

The total capacity of the electric power stations of the Ukraine shall be increased in 1946-50 by 2,574,000 kw. The Lenin Hydro-electric Station on the Dnieper shall be rebuilt.

Small hydro-electric power plants with a total capacity of 203,000 kw. shall be built to meet the requirements of agriculture and local consumers. Plant aggregating 95,000 kw. shall be put into operation at municipal electric power stations.

20. The coal industry of the Donetz Basin shall be speedily rehabilitated and further developed. In 1946-50 coal mines with an aggregate capacity of 77,500,000 tons shall be put into operation in the Stalino and Voroshilovgrad Regions of the Ukrainian S.S.R. The exploitation of the coal fields in the regions west of the Dnieper and in the Western Ukraine shall be extended. The total coal output in the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1950 shall be brought up to 86,100,000 tons, including about 6,000,000 tons of brown coal.

A gas pipeline from Dashava to Kiev shall be built and put into operation.

21. The engineering plants of the Ukraine, primarily the plants producing coal-mining, metallurgical and power equipment, steam locomotives and railway cars, electrical equipment and agricultural machinery, shall be restored.

An automobile works to produce annually 60,000 motor trucks, and two motor-car assembly plants shall be built.

22. The chemical plants of the Ukraine, including soda, nitrate and superphosphate plants, shall be rebuilt, and the potash mines in the regions of Stanislav and Drogobych, and a new super-phosphate plant, a paint and varnish plant and a plastics factory built.

The X-ray Department in a Moscow hospital.

"The production of medicaments and surgical instruments and appliances shall be increased by 1950 to a total value of 1,200 million roubles, an 85 per cent. increase over 1940."

A worker receives treatment in the polyclinic attached to a Moscow factory.

23. In 1946-50 sugar refineries shall be restored or built capable of handling upwards of 67,000 tons of sugar beet a day, as well as distilleries, vegetable oil mills and canneries. The food industries of the Ukrainian S.S.R. shall be rehabilitated and their output increased to a value of 4,400 million roubles in 1950.

Fifty-five meat packing plants, 33 refrigerator plants, 97 poultry farms, 46 milk factories and 100 butter and cheese factories shall be rehabilitated or built.

24. In 1946-50 geological surveys shall be conducted with a view to locating commercial deposits of iron ore amounting to a total of 450,000,000 tons in the Krivoy Rog field, manganese ores to a total of 75,000,000 tons, potassium salts to a total of 80,000,000 tons, graphite to a total of 7,700,000 tons and gypsum to a total of 7,000,000 tons. Preparatory work shall be carried on for the sinking of new mines on 139 coal sites with an aggregate capacity of 73,000,000 tons ; surveys shall be conducted with a view to preparing industrial sites for brown coal workings in the regions west of the Dnieper and in the Western Ukraine. Extensive geological exploration shall be conducted for natural gas in the Drogobych Region and on the Azov and Black Sea coasts, 325 wells shall be located to add to the petroleum resources in the Western regions of the Ukraine, and prospecting for commercial deposits of petroleum in the Romny area completed.

25. To reduce haulage of lumber to the Ukrainian S.S.R., the general plan for the production of undressed lumber in the Ukraine in the years 1946-50 shall be set at 47,600,000 cubic meters, with provision for an increase of felling in the western regions of the Ukraine and a restriction of felling in its eastern regions. Reforestation shall be carried on extensively, timber being planted in the period 1946-50 on an area of 252,000 hectares and measures taken to replenish the thinned forests and to introduce fast-growing varieties of timber.

26. Plants for the production of building materials, including cement, glass, brick, lime, and tile works, plants producing metal fixtures, prefabricated houses, building sections, plumbing fixtures, roofing materials and high tensile gypsum shall be restored or built, and stable local fuel and power supplies created for the building material plants.

27. The role of the industries under republican and local jurisdiction in the production of the main items needed by the economy of the Republic shall be increased. Small industrial establishments shall be extensively set up and built; in particular there shall be put into operation in the years 1946-50 small coal mines and drifts in the Donetz Basin and in the western regions of the Ukraine with a total capacity of 4,600,000 tons of coal, peat-briquette plants with a capacity of 50,000 tons of briquette, glass works with a capacity of 1,300,000 square metres of glass, and brick kilns with a capacity of 900,000,000 bricks; also rolling mills and plants of the building material, metalworking, woodworking, light, textile and food industries shall be put into operation.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 9,200 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 3,100 million roubles. Fruit and vegetable dehydration shall be developed. Lakes and rivers shall be utilised to the utmost and pond culture developed.

28. The crop area in the Ukrainian S.S.R. shall amount in 1950 to 30,500,000 hectares of which 21,300,000 hectares are on the collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 19,600,000 hectares, of which 14,100,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 2,600,000 hectares of which 2,200,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 2,800,000 hectares, of which 1,000,000 hectares are on collective farms; and the area sown to fodder crops 5,400,000 hectares, of which 4,000,000 hectares are on collective farms. The area sown to sugar beet is fixed at 830,000 hectares and that sown to sunflower at 801,000 hectares. The hopfields shall be rehabilitated. The area of vineyards growing European varieties of grape shall be expanded.

Measures shall be carried out to drain 40,000 hectares and irrigate 30,000 hectares of farm land; and all engineering work needed to ensure normal exploitation shall be restored or built.

The quantity of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 2,629,000, including 1,363,000 on collective farms; cattle, 12,230,000 head, including 4,700,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 6,780,000, including 3,100,000 on collective farms; pigs, 9,600,000, including 3,300,000 on collective farms.

29. The main assignments in the sphere of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall reach 29,045, with an attendance of 6,300,000, and the number of hospital beds, 173,100.

30. The railway lines, junctions and locomotive and car repair works and yards shall be fully rehabilitated. River and sea traffic shall be expanded and tonnage considerably increased; shipbuilding plants shall be rebuilt.

Small rivers shall be extensively adapted for navigation, and shall also be utilised for the construction of local hydro-electric power plants and the development of pisciculture.

The Moscow-Kharkov motor highway shall be rehabilitated and improved, and motor roads shall be built to connect the towns of the Ukrainian S.S.R. with the towns of the North Caucasus and the Crimea.

31. The plan for state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Ukrainian S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 15,920,000 sq. metres, including 1,150,000 sq. metres to be made available by local soviets.

Housing and municipal services shall be restored in the towns and workers' settlements destroyed by the invaders, in the first place in Kiev, Kharkov, Chernigov, Odessa, Dniepropetrovsk, Stalino and Zaporozhye.

32. The city of Lvov shall be developed into a major industrial centre of the Ukraine.

In the city of Lvov there shall be built and put into operation an automobile assembly plant, an electric lamp factory, a telegraph and telephone apparatus factory, a glass works, a knitting mill, and food processing plants. The capacity of the city's electric power station shall be restored and increased.

33. The speedy rehabilitation and development of all branches of economy of the Transcarpathian Region of the Ukraine shall be ensured. Provision shall be made for the rehabilitation and development, in the first place, of agriculture, particularly fruit-growing, viticulture, livestock breeding and apiculture, and also of the woodworking, wood-chemical and food industries. The mining of brown coal shall be organised and new light industry plants built.

State aid shall be rendered to the peasant farms in the Transcarpathian Region of the Ukraine by supplying them with agricultural machines, fertilizers and credits.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

34. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Byelorussian S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows :—

Electric power (kw.)	650,000,000
Peat (tons)	4,162,000
Metal-working machine tools	4,325
Tractors	5,000
Cement (tons)	320,000
Window glass (sq. metres)	5,000,000
Felled timber (cubic metres)	11,100,000
Dressed lumber (cubic metres)	1,800,000
Matches (thousands of boxes)	1,550,000
Alcohol (decalitres)	7,600,000
Meat (tons)	46,000
Butter (tons)	10,000
Fish catch (tons)	5,200

35. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Byelorussian S.S.R. at 6,950 million roubles, including 2,422 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

36. Peat workings with an aggregate annual capacity of 1,600,000 tons shall be put into operation and peat briquette plants built with an annual capacity of 130,000 tons.

There shall be rebuilt and put into operation an agricultural machinery works, machine-tool factories with an aggregate capacity of 4,500 machine tools, cement works with a capacity of 180,000 tons, the Gomel glass works, woodworking plants, and plywood and match factories ; the construction of three plants manufacturing pre-fabricated houses with an aggregate capacity of 600,000 square metres of housing space shall be completed.

A tractor plant and bicycle works shall be started and the construction of an automobile works completed.

Electric power stations with a capacity of 243,000 kw. shall be rebuilt and put into operation, small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 16,000 kw. built, and the municipal power stations in Gomel, Mozyr, Grodno and other towns restored.

37. For the development of the economy of the Republic there shall be put into operation electric power stations under the Republic's jurisdiction with a total capacity of 47,000 kw., including hydro-electric stations with a capacity of 10,000 kw., rolling mills under local jurisdiction with a capacity of 10,000 tons, a pipe foundry with a capacity of 10,000 tons, a cement works with a capacity of 165,000 tons, and brick kilns with an aggregate capacity of 1,250,000,000 bricks.

In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction there shall be put into operation four machine-tool works with capacity of 1,150 machine tools, a radio factory, a tool factory, hydro-turbine plant, two plants for the production of equipment for the peat factory, an electrical motor works and four sho factories.

Seventeen meat-packing plants, 10 poultry farms, 11 urba milk processing plants, two milk canneries and 150 dairies shall be restored or built anew.

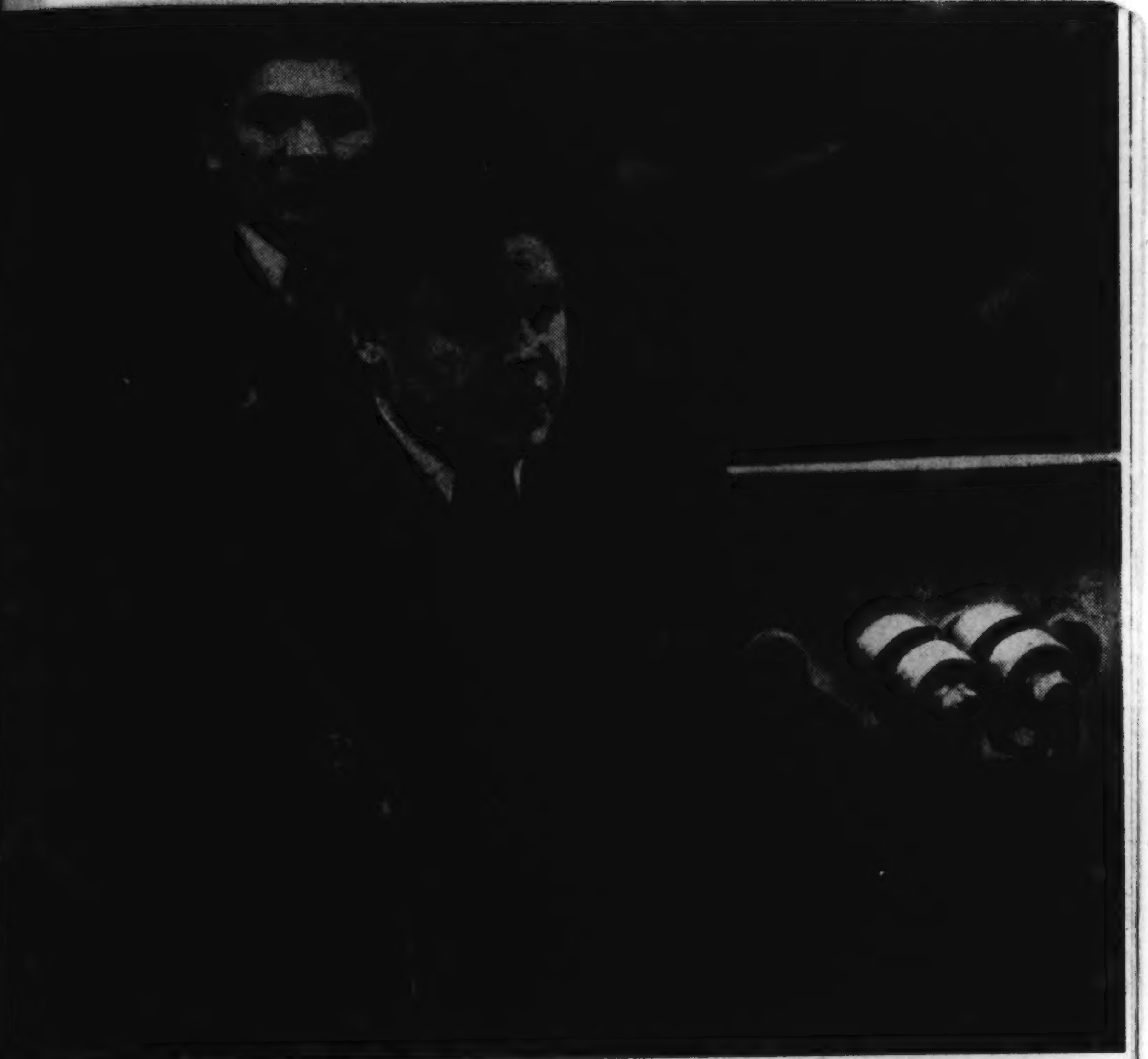
The output of industrial goods by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at a value of 2,20 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 850 million roubles.

By 1948 pond culture shall be restored to pre-war proportions. The rivers and lakes of the Western regions of the Republic shall be fully utilized.

38. The crop area in 1950 shall amount to 5,300,000 hectares, of which 2,850,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 3,200,000 hectares, of which 1,800,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 344,000 hectares, of which 210,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 1,060,000 hectares, of which 389,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 690,000 hectares, of which 435,000 hectares are on collective farms.

Measures shall be taken to drain 270,000 hectares of farm land and to rehabilitate the drainage systems, water-diverting installations and other works.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows : horses, 770,000, including 330,000 on collective farms ; cattle, 2,860,000 head, including 852,000 on collective



VOZNESENSKY, Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the S.S.R., delivering a speech at the joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on the Five-Year Plan.

farms; sheep and goats, 2,900,000, including 600,000 on collective farms; pigs, 2,600,000, including 300,000 on collective farms.

39. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 11,375, with an attendance of 1,500,000, and the number of hospital beds, 30,000.

40. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Byelorussian S.S.R. to be made available for occupancy in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 2,700,000 sq. metres, including 650,000 sq. metres to be made available by local soviets. The rehabilitation shall be proceeded with of the housing facilities and municipal services of the towns destroyed by the invaders—in the first place, the city of Minsk.

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic

41. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Uzbek S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows :—

Steel (tons)	86,000
Coal (tons)	1,130,000
Petroleum (tons)	1,066,000
Electric power (thous. kwh)	2,135,000
Superphosphates (tons)	300,000
Cement (tons)	270,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	160,900,000
Silk fabrics (metres)	14,000,000
Footwear (pairs)	6,150,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	173,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	55,000
Raw alcohol (decalitries)	1,300,000
Meat (tons)	20,000
Butter (tons)	1,900
Fish catch (tons)	22,500

42. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50, is endorsed for the Uzbek S.S.R. at 3,900 million roubles, including 1,266 million roubles for work under the Republic's jurisdiction.

43. There shall be built and put into operation electric power stations with a capacity aggregating 303,000 kw., including hydro-electric stations of 266,000 kw. capacity. The construction of a steel mill shall be completed, an artificial fibre mill erected, and two superphosphates plants built and put into operation. Twenty-eight thousand spindles shall be installed and put into operation in the Ferghana cotton textile mill and

60,000 spindles in the Tashkent cotton textile mills. The capacities of agricultural machinery works shall be expanded, the production of textile machines organised, and the output of medium and small hydro-turbines and chemical equipment increased. The construction of a new nitrate fertilizer plant and of a copper works and zinc works shall be begun. The sinking of mines in the Angren coal field shall be speeded up.

The industrial resources of petroleum shall be increased by 665 new wells, as well as the commercial resources of tungsten trioxide and natural sulphur. The Almalyk copper ore field shall be prepared for exploitation.

44. In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction there shall be put into operation municipal power stations with an aggregate capacity of 10,900 kw. and coal mines with a capacity of 350,000 tons.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 2,800 million roubles, of which the output of state enterprises under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 550 million roubles. The output of dried fruit shall be increased considerably.

45. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 3,313,000 hectares, of which 2,985,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 1,371,000 hectares, of which 1,225,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 1,131,000 hectares, of which 1,087,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 112,000 hectares, of which 73,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 685,000 hectares, of which 600,000 hectares are on collective farms.

There shall be a further development of fruit-growing, viti-culture and sericulture.

The yield of cotton shall be increased and its area expanded to 955,000 hectares. Abandoned and unused irrigated land amounting to 460,000 hectares shall be brought under cultivation, 320,000 hectares of this to be sown to cotton and alfalfa. There shall be brought under cultivation by irrigation development 173,000 hectares of new land, and measures shall be carried out to improve the water supply and the condition of existing irrigated areas.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 498,000, including 458,000 on collective farms; cattle, 1,765,000 head, including 670,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 9,650,000, including 7,500,000 on collective farms.

46. The plan of state housing accommodation in the towns of the Uzbek S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 900,000 sq. metres, including 60,000 sq. metres to be made available by local soviets. A trolley-bus service shall be introduced in Tashkent, and the capacities of the waterworks in Tashkent and Termez increased.

47. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950, the number of schools shall reach 4,740, with an attendance of 1,085,000, and the number of hospital beds, 29,600.

Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

48. The plan in the major items of industrial output for the Kazakh S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Steel (tons)	72,000
Coal (tons)	16,400,000
Petroleum (tons)	1,200,000
Electric power (thous. kwh)	1,810,000
Superphosphates (tons)	280,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	19,100,000
Woollen fabrics (metres)	2,880,000
Footwear (pairs)	6,800,000
Hosiery (pairs)	14,400,000
Fish catch (tons)	97,500
Vegetable oil (tons)	21,500
Meat (tons)	100,000
Butter (tons)	19,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	71,000

49. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Kazakh S.S.R. at 8,800 million roubles, including 737 million roubles for works under the Republic s jurisdiction.

50. There shall be put into operation 17 coal mines with a capacity of 6,500,000 tons in the Karaganda coal field, four coal mines with a capacity of 270,000 tons in the Aktyubinsk field, and an open-cut working with a capacity of 600,000 tons of coal in the Ekibastuz field. Electric power-producing capacity shall be increased by 398,000 kw., including 104,000 kw. at hydro-electric stations. Coal mines under the Republic's jurisdiction with a capacity of 400,000 tons shall be put into operation.

The construction of the Kazakh steel mill shall be completed and the erection begun of an iron and steel works.

The output of copper in 1950 shall be 2.6 times, and the output of lead 1.3 times, the 1940 output; the production of zinc and electrolytic copper shall be started. The amount of copper ore obtained from the Jezkazgan field shall be considerably increased, and the raw materials supply of the Chimkent lead works reinforced.

Cement works, with a total capacity of 530,000 tons, and the Kara-Tau ore mines shall be put into operation; the existing superphosphates plant shall be expanded and a new one built.

The production of separators and milk containers shall be organized in the Republic. Measures shall be taken to ensure the operation at full capacity of the agricultural machinery works, the leather factory in Semipalatinsk, and the spinning mill in Alma-Ata. There shall be built and put into operation eight meat-packing and refrigerating plants, 200 butter factories and two milk canneries.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 1,300 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 370 million roubles.

51. In 1946-50 industrial resources of iron ore amounting to 100 million tons in the Atasuy and Karkaralinsk fields, copper amounting to 813,000 tons in the Jezkazyan, Irtzsh and Boshchekul fields, industrial resources of lead, molybdenum, tungsten trioxide, barites and phosphorites in the Karatau field, as well as borate and gypsum, shall be prepared for exploitation. Fifty-nine sites shall be prepared for the sinking of coal mines with an aggregate capacity of 35,000,000 tons, including 23,900,000 tons of coking coal, in the Karaganda field. The industrial petroleum resources shall be increased

by 1,080 well sites. A new raw materials base shall be built up for the soda industry.

52. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 7,286,000 hectares, of which 6,002,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 5,336,000 hectares, of which 4,681,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 340,000 hectares, of which 316,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 280,000 hectares, of which 105,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 1,330,000 hectares, of which 900,000 hectares are on collective farms. The area sown to cotton shall amount to 85,400 hectares. The planting of high-grade tobacco varieties shall be extended.

The quantity of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 1,516,000, including 1,191,000 on collective farms; cattle, 4,400,000 head, including 2,300,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 19,050,000, including 15,000,000 on collective farms; pigs, 392,000, including 202,000 on collective farms.

53. Water conservation shall be further developed, the irrigation systems in the areas of irrigated farming extended, and normal water supply provided in the regions where saeter pasturing is practised.

To ensure an adequate supply of water for the industries and populated localities of the Karaganda and Jezkazgan industrial areas, the serviceable capacity of the Samarkand reservoir on the Nura River shall be enlarged and a reservoir built in Jezkazgan on the Kenghir River.

The construction of the Kzyl-Orda dam, with a canal on the left bank, shall be begun. Irrigation systems on an area of 200,000 hectares shall be reconstructed and the more economical utilisation of irrigation water ensured.

Small irrigation systems shall be built on a large scale, with a view to creating emergency irrigated areas on collective farms in the northern and steppe areas of the republic, as well as small reservoirs for the irrigation of arid areas.

54. Railway traffic shall be considerably developed; in the five years, 956 kilometres of new railway lines and 807 kilometres of second tracks shall be put into operation.

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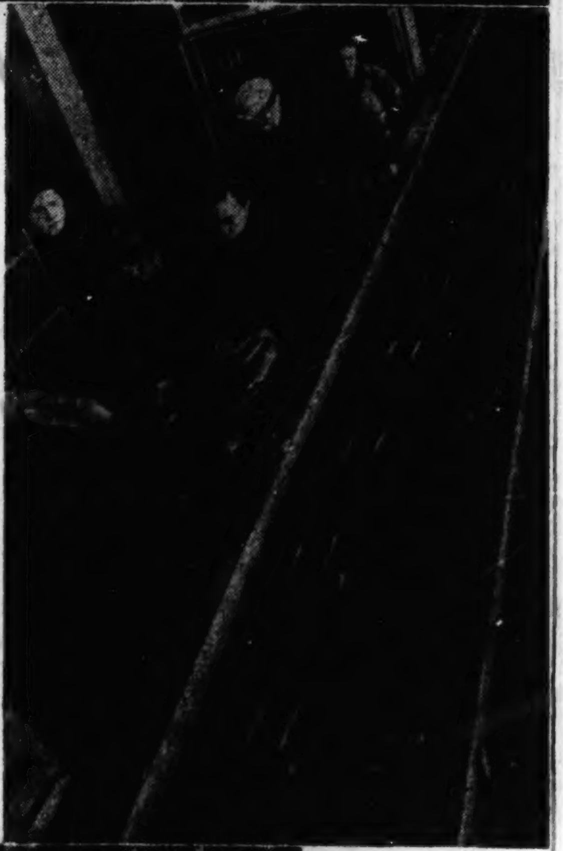

In the " Paris
Commune "
Shoe factory.

he capacity of the spinning-mills shall be
ased in the five-year period by 2,860,000
dles, of the artificial silk industry by 102,000
, of the boot and shoe industry by 100,000,000
and of the stocking industry by 345,000,000
of socks and stockings."

Stacking
preserves
at the
Simferopol
canning
and bottling factory

55. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Kazakh S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 2,170,000 square metres, including 45,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets.

56. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows : by 1950 the number of schools shall reach 7,985, with an attendance of 1,130,000 and the number of hospital beds, 34,000.

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic

57. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Georgian S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows :—

Pig iron (tons)	330,000
Steel (tons)	185,000
Coal (tons)	2,400,000
Petroleum (tons)	110,000
Electric power (thous. kwh.)	1,300,000
Manganese ore (tons)	2,040,000
Coke (tons)	450,000
Motor vehicles	15,000
Metal-working machine tools	1,700
Cement (tons)	115,000
Woollen fabrics (metres)	3,795,000
Silk fabrics (metres)	6,830,000
Footwear (pairs)	9,500,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	3,500
Wine (decalitres)	1,550,000
Tea—primary treatment (tons)	17,900
Granulated sugar (tons)	13,500
Meat (tons)	14,000
Butter (tons)	1,000
Fish catch (tons)	5,500

58. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Georgian S.S.R. at 4,120 million roubles, including 591 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

59. An iron and steel works shall be built in Transcaucasia. Coalmines with a total capacity of 3,200,000 tons shall be sunk and put into operation. In 1946-50 there shall be prepared for exploitation industrial resources of manganese ore totalling 30,000,000 tons in the Chiaturi field. Preparations shall be made for the sinking of new coal-mines on 22 sites with a capacity of 6,800,000 tons, and commercial resources of petroleum shall be increased by 340 wells.

There shall be built and put into operation four hydro-electric stations with an aggregate capacity of 169,000 kw., and small hydro-electric stations with a capacity of 21,500 kw.

A new locomotive repair works and a motor-car works shall be built.

60. In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction the production shall be organised of small hydro-turbines and of equipment for the tea and wine industries ; a factory producing weighing and measuring instruments and a heat-resistant crockery works are to be built ; the number of tea-processing and wine-making establishments shall be increased.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 1,100 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 265 million roubles. The output of silk fabrics shall be increased.

61. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 937,000 hectares, of which 800,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 746,000 hectares, including 629,000 hectares on collective farms ; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 48,000 hectares, including 46,000 hectares on collective farms ; the area sown to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 44,000 hectares, including 30,000 hectares on collective farms ; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 99,000 hectares, including 95,000 hectares on collective farms.

The area of tea plantations shall be increased to 57,500 hectares and fully supplied with mineral fertilizers. The area under citrus and other sub-tropical plants is to be enlarged. In 1946-50 the area of citrus fruit plantations shall be increased by 11,000 hectares, including 3,000 hectares of oranges and 3,000 hectares of lemons. Fruit-growing and viticulture shall be considerably expanded, the area planted to essential oil crops increased, and the further progress of sericulture ensured. Tobacco-growing shall be developed in the eastern sections of Georgia.

Work shall be resumed on the draining of the Colchis lowlands, and 20,000 hectares of farmland must be brought under cultivation. The network of irrigation canals shall be enlarged and the construction of the Ajamet, Doglauris-Veli, Kekhvi and Doesi-Grakali canals completed. Work shall be started on the construction of the Samgori irrigation system and hydro-electric stations.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows : horses, 120,000, including 47,000 on collective farms ; cattle, 1,744,000 head, including 730,000 on collective farms ; sheep and goats, 2,900,000, including 1,800,000 on collective farms ; pigs, 711,000, including 91,000 on collective farms.

62. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Georgian S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in 1950 is fixed at 732,000 square metres, including 35,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets. The water supply systems of Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Batumi shall be extended. The construction of the Balachauri waterworks shall be completed.

63. By 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 4,333, with an attendance of 642,000. The number of hospital beds in urban and rural localities shall have reached 17,900. The health resorts of the Georgian S.S.R. shall be rehabilitated.

Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

64. The plan of the major items of industrial output for the Azerbaijan S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows :—

Steel (tons)	178,000
Petroleum (tons)	17,000,000
Electric power (thous. kwh.)	2,590,000
Electric motors of over 100 kw.	800

Cement (tons)	365,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	57,250,000
Woollen fabrics (metres)	1,155,000
Silk fabrics (metres)	2,345,000
Hosiery (pairs)	26,250,000
Footwear (pairs)	5,150,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	11,000
Salt (tons)	132,000
Wine (decalitres)	1,400,000
Meat (tons)	16,000
Butter (tons)	1,500
Fish catch (tons)	23,900

65. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Azerbaijan S.S.R. at 5,900 million roubles, including 579 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

66. Drilling for operation and exploration shall be carried on extensively in the petroleum-bearing areas of the Republic. In 1946-50 industrial petroleum resources shall be located at 2,660 well-sites and prospecting conducted for additional high-yield oil layers in the Baku, Kirovabad and Kura areas. A tube-rolling plant shall be built, and the reconstruction of the petroleum machinery plants completed.

Iron ore mines in the Dashkesan field and alunite mines in the Zaglik field shall be put into operation.

67. The capacities of the heat and power stations in the Baku area shall be increased by 195,000 kw. In order to ensure an adequate supply of electric power to the Baku oil industry and to expand the irrigated areas with a view to promoting grain farming and the development of cotton growing in Transcaucasia, work shall be conducted on a broad scale on the Mingechaur power and irrigation project, the first section of which is to be put into operation in 1950.

68. In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction there shall be built and put into operation a factory producing farm implements, an automobile repair works, a porcelain factory, a glass works, brick and tile works, and a plant producing gypsum, gypsum building parts and porcelain parts for buildings.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 1,100 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 255 million roubles.

69. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 1,216,000 hectares, of which 1,152,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 825,000 hectares, of which 790,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 184,000 hectares, including 155,000 hectares planted to cotton; the area sown to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 54,000 hectares, of which 45,000 hectares are on collective farms, and the area sown to fodder crops 153,000 hectares, of which 140,000 hectares are on collective farms.

Work on the irrigation and agricultural utilization of land in the Mugan, Shirvan and Mil-Karabakh steppes shall be extended, and 112,000 hectares of new irrigated land brought under cultivation in 1946-50.

The planting of vegetables, potatoes and perennial crops shall be expanded in the suburban zone of Baku. Measures shall be taken to increase the area of irrigated land in the zone of the Stalin Samur-Divichin Canal. The area under orchards, vineyards and sub-tropical crops, shall be extended in the district of Lenkoran. Sericulture shall be developed. The areas planted to tea and tobacco shall be expanded and the yields of these crops increased.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 131,000, including 95,000 on collective farms; cattle, 1,370,000 head, including 710,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 4,140,000, including 2,650,000 on collective farms; pigs, 88,000, including 38,000 on collective farms.

70. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 610,000 square metres, including 26,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets. The construction of the second Baku and the Kirovabad water mains shall be completed.

71. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 3,359, with an attendance of 569,000, and the number of hospital beds in urban and rural localities, 16,600.

Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

72. The plan of major items of industrial output for the Lithuanian S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows :—

Electric power (kwh.)	190,000,000
Peat (tons)	822,000
Window glass (sq. metres)	700,000
Felled timber (cu. metres)	3,000,000
Paper (tons)	17,000
Butter (tons)	12,000
Meat (tons)	28,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	25,000
Alcohol (decalitres)	500,000
Fish catch (tons)	15,000

73. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Lithuanian S.S.R. at 1,535 million roubles, including 660 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

74. Peat enterprises shall be rehabilitated and new ones set up, and peat extraction mechanized. In 1946-50 electric power stations with a total capacity of 83,000 kw. shall be rehabilitated and put into operation. There shall be rehabilitated and put into operation a metal-ware works and an agricultural machinery plant, a cement works, a woollen mill, a spinning mill, a leather factory and meat-packing and refrigerating plants ; all creameries shall be rehabilitated in 1946-7.

Provisions shall be made for an industrial output valued at 600 million roubles by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 125 million roubles.

75. The crop area in the Lithuanian S.S.R. shall amount in 1950 to 2,500,000 hectares, of which 1,600,000 hectares are to be sown to grain crops, 122,000 hectares to industrial crops, 234,000 hectares to melons, potatoes and other vegetables, and 550,000 to fodder crops.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows : horses, 490,000 ; cattle, 1,055,000 head ; sheep and goats, 630,000, and pigs, 1,100,000.

76. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 3,369, with an attendance of 390,000, and the number of hospital beds, 9,000.

77. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Lithuanian S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 697,000 square metres, including 300,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets. The housing and municipal services of the cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda, Siaualiai and Panevezis, wrecked by the invaders, shall be rehabilitated.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic

78. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Moldavian S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (kwh.)	60,000,000
Felled timber (cu. metres)	70,000
Footwear (pairs)	1,450,000
Hosiery (pairs)	7,830,000
Wine (decalitres)	3,000,000
Canned goods (standard cans)	65,000,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	25,000
Butter (tons)	1,100
Meat (tons)	10,500
Granulated sugar (tons)	14,000
Fish catch (tons)	1,500

79. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Moldavian S.S.R. at 1,245 million roubles, including 473 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

80. Exploration and surveying for coal, petroleum and local building materials shall be organised. Industrial resources of gypsum amounting to 1,500,000 tons shall be surveyed in the period 1946-50.

A heat and power plant with a capacity of 4,000 kw. shall be rehabilitated and a new hydro-electric power station built with a capacity of 6,000 kw. Small hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of 4,000 kw. shall be built, and a cement works with a capacity of 100,000 tons, brick kilns with a capacity of

18,200,000 bricks, a gypsum works with a capacity of 10,000 tons and machine shops put into operation.

81. The canning industry and the production of dried fruit shall be rehabilitated and expanded; the Rybnitza sugar refinery shall be fully restored; 26 wineries shall be rehabilitated and four new ones built with a total annual capacity of 4,000,000 decalitres of wine. Facilities shall be provided for wine-making on an industrial scale in the Republic, for which purpose there shall be built a plant for the production of champagne, a brandy distillery and an establishment for producing table wines. A bottle works shall be built and the cooperage at Tiraspol restored.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 400 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 113 million roubles.

82. The Dniester shall be made navigable, and shipbuilding yards constructed for the building of self-propelled and towed craft.

83. The crop area in the Moldavian S.S.R. shall amount in 1950 to 2,020,000 hectares, of which 1,535,000 hectares are to be sown to grain crops, 273,000 hectares to industrial crops, 82,000 hectares to melons, potatoes and other vegetables, and 130,000 hectares to fodder crops.

The quantities of livestock by the end of 1950 are fixed as follows: horses, 230,000; cattle, 700,000 head; sheep and goats, 1,600,000; and pigs, 380,000.

Fruit, berry and grape plantations shall be rehabilitated and a large number of fruit and grape nurseries established. The Karagash irrigation system shall be restored.

84. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have been increased to 1,920, with an attendance of 422,000, and the number of hospital beds to 9,600.

85. Work shall be carried out to restore housing accommodation and municipal services in the towns destroyed by the invaders, primarily Kishinev and Tiraspol. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Moldavian S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 498,000 square metres, including 175,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets.

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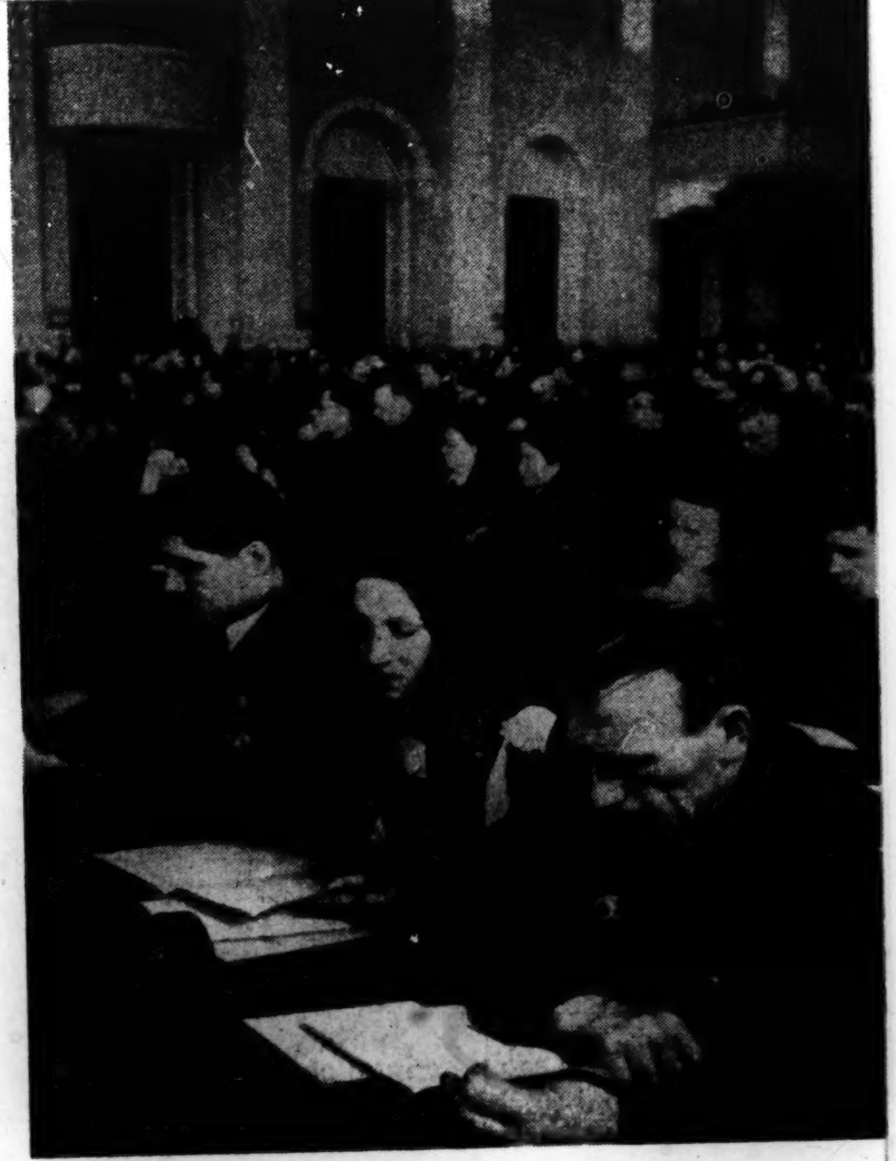
Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

86. The plan for the major items of industrial output in the Latvian S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows :—

Electric power (thous. kwh.)	275,000
Peat (tons)	564,000
Paper (tons)	34,000
Felled timber (cu. metres)	4,500,000
Window glass (sq. metres)	900,000
Cement (tons)	270,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	25,000,000
Footwear (pairs)	1,660,000



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Butter (tons)	18,000
Meat (tons)	28,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	34,000
Alcohol (decalitres)	1,700,000
Fish catch (tons)	20,000

87. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Latvian S.S.R. at 2,050 million roubles, including 668 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

88. Peat workings shall be rehabilitated, new ones organized, and peat briquette plants with a capacity of 70,000 tons of briquettes built.

Electric power stations with a capacity of 82,000 kw. shall be rebuilt and put into operation.

89. There shall be rebuilt and put into operation a car-building works, a ship-repair yard, a locomotive and car-repair shop, the " Red Metallurgist " works, cement mills, a flax-spinning mill, a superphosphates plant, meat packing and refrigerating plants, milk processing plants and creameries.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 870 million roubles, of which the output of state enterprises under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 272 million roubles.

The production of smoked and pickled sprats shall be widely developed and brought up to pre-war proportions by 1948. Herring and cod fishing in the Baltic shall be organized as an active industry.

90. The crop area in the Latvian S.S.R. shall amount in 1950 to 1,966,000 hectares, of which 1,105,000 hectares are to be sown to grain crops, 66,000 hectares to industrial crops, 155,000 hectares to melons, potatoes and other vegetables, and 640,000 hectares to fodder crops.

The number of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows : horses, 405,000 ; cattle, 1,140,000 head ; sheep and goats, 620,000, and pigs, 600,000.

91. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows : by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 1,598, with an attendance of 275,000, and the number of hospital beds, 11,800.

92. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Latvian S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period, 1946-50, is fixed at 720,000 square metres, including 300,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets.

Work shall be carried out to rehabilitate the housing and municipal services of the cities of Riga, Ventspils, Jelgava and Liepaja destroyed by the invaders.

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic

93. The plan for the major items of industrial output in the Kirghiz S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Coal (tons)	1,600,000
Petroleum (tons)	80,000
Electric power (kwh.)	180,000,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	690,000
Silk fabrics (metres)	920,000
Woollen fabrics (metres)	500,000
Hosiery (pairs)	3,550,000
Footwear (pairs)	920,000
Sugar (tons)	75,000
Meat (tons)	17,000
Butter (tons)	1,400

94. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Kirghiz S.S.R. at 1,200 million roubles, including 337 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

95. There shall be built and put into operation electric power stations with a capacity of 38,000 kw., coal mines with a capacity of 825,000 tons of coal, a cotton-ginning mill with a capacity of 10,000 tons of fibre. A sacking plant, a spinning mill, a cement works with a capacity of 30,000 tons, and a meat-packing plant shall be built. The construction of the Kant-Rybachye railway shall be completed. In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction a hydro-electric station with a total capacity of 12,000 kw. and coal mines with a capacity of 125,000 tons shall be put into operation.

The industrial output of enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at a value of 360 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 75 million roubles.

96. In 1946-50 coal sites with a total capacity of 5,500,000 tons shall be prepared for exploitation, and industrial resources of lead, mercury, antimony, natural sulphur and gypsum located.

97. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 1,102,000 hectares, of which 949,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 704,000 hectares, of which 620,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 108,000 hectares, of

which 99,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 36,000 hectares, of which 20,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 254,000 hectares, of which 210,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to cotton shall comprise 53,000 hectares. The area planted to high-grade tobacco and grapes shall be enlarged.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows : horses, 490,000, including 430,000 on collective farms ; cattle, 560,000 head, including 260,000 on collective farms ; sheep and goats, 4,300,000, including 3,300,000 on collective farms ; and pigs, 60,000, including 20,000 on collective farms.

The reconstruction of the Krasnorechye irrigation system shall be completed and work undertaken to irrigate the Otuz-Alyr lands. Construction work on the Orto-Tokoi reservoir and Great Chu Canal shall be expanded. The irrigated area shall be increased by 22,000 hectares in the period 1946-1950.

98. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Kirghiz S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period of 1946-50 is fixed at 215,000 sq. metres, including 25,000 sq. metres to be made available by local soviets. The construction of a waterworks, sewer system and a trolley-bus line shall be completed in the city of Frunze.

99. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows : by 1950 the number of schools shall reach 1,585, with an attendance of 278,000, and the number of hospital beds, 7,200.

Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic

100. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Tajik S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows :—

Coal (tons)	440,000
Petroleum (tons)	60,000
Electric power (kwh.)	180,000,000
Cement (tons)	15,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	17,800,000
Silk fabrics (metres)	5,100,000
Hosiery (pairs)	4,140,000
Footwear (pairs)	1,370,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	10,000
Meat (tons)	8,300

101. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Tajik S.S.R. at 1,200 million roubles, including 318 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

102. Electric power stations with a capacity of 28,000 kw., including hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of 24,000 kw., shall be built and put into operation. The capacity of the cotton textile mills in Stalinabad shall be expanded by 18,500 spindles. Machine-shops and two creameries shall be built and put into operation, the construction of a fluor-spar works completed, and the construction of a lead and zinc mine begun.

In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction a coal-mine with a capacity of 100,000 tons shall be sunk and put into operation, and a narrow-gauge railway built to the Ziddin coal field. There shall be put into operation 12,000 spindles and a window-glass works.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 450 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 83 million roubles. The output of dried fruit shall be considerably increased.

103. In 1946-50 industrial resources of tin and tungsten trioxide shall be prepared for exploitation, and large-scale exploration and surveying shall be conducted for new deposits of coal, tungsten, antimony and mercury.

104. The area under crops in the Tajik S.S.R. shall amount in 1950 to 935,000 hectares, of which 896,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 633,000 hectares of which 615,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 181,000 hectares, of which 176,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 29,000 hectares, of which 20,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 92,000 hectares, of which 85,000 hectares are on collective farms. The area to be sown to cotton is fixed at 107,000 hectares, and every effort shall be made to develop the growing of long-fibre varieties.

Work shall be completed on the irrigation of the Vakhsh Valley, the reconstruction of the irrigation systems in the Ghissar valley and of the drainage canals in the Kanibadam district. The area of irrigated land shall be increased during the five years by 17,800 hectares.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 177,000, including 130,000 on collective farms; cattle, 710,000 head, including 280,000 on collective farms, and sheep and goats, 3,630,000, including 2,000,000 on collective farms.

105. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Tajik S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 291,000 square metres, including 32,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets. Water-mains shall be laid in Leninabad and Khorog, and a trolley-bus service introduced in Stalinabad.

106. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 3,123, with an attendance of 301,000, and the number of hospital beds, 7,300.

Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic

107. The plan for the main items of industrial output for the Armenian S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (kwh.)	860,000,000
Automobile tyres	180,000
Superphosphates (tons)	15,000
Caustic soda (tons)	12,000
Metal-working machine tools	500
Cement (tons)	120,000
Window glass (sq. m.)	300,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	44,800,000
Silk fabrics (metres)	2,600,000
Woollen fabrics (metres)	400,000
Hosiery (pairs)	15,400,000
Footwear (pairs)	2,550,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	6,000
Sugar (tons)	6,500
Wine (decalitres)	2,000,000
Meat (tons)	8,400
Butter (tons)	800

108. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Armenian S.S.R. at 1,420 million roubles, including 374 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

109. The capacity of hydro-electric stations shall be increased in the five years by 102,000 kw. by expanding existing stations and putting into operation the first section of a new hydro-electric station on the Zanga River. There shall be built and put into operation a cable factory and a small hydro-turbine plant producing 300 turbines a year.

Measures shall be taken to ensure the mining and concentration of the Kajaran copper and molybdenum ores, to organize the production of aluminium, to increase the output of synthetic rubber fourfold, to double the output of soda, and considerably to expand the output of automobile tyres.

The construction of a woollen mill shall be completed in Erevan, and of a bleaching and dyeing department at the Leninakan textile mills. The construction of a sugar refinery shall be completed, a factory producing glass containers shall be built and a cannery expanded. The output of canned fruits and vegetables and of wines shall be increased, and a new brandy distillery built.

In the industry under the Republic's jurisdiction the production of agricultural machines and implements shall be organized. Works producing metal and glass containers, a porcelain works and a machine-repair plant shall be built.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 700 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 160 million roubles.

110. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 512,000 hectares, of which 480,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 332,000 hectares, of which 315,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 40,000 hectares; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 41,500 hectares, of which 30,000 hectares are on collective farms, and the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 98,000 hectares, of which 95,000 are on collective farms. The area to be planted to cotton is fixed at 15,000 hectares. The area under perennial plants shall be expanded. The production of sugar beet and sericulture shall be developed.

The area planted to tobacco shall be expanded and the yield increased.

The following irrigation canals shall be put into operation: the Stalin, Nork, Lower Zanga and Garnin. Work shall be conducted to irrigate the Arazdayan steppe. The area of irrigated land shall be increased in 1946-50 by 23,500 hectares.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 32,500, including 28,000 on collective farms; cattle, 670,000 head, including 350,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 1,680,000, including 1,100,000 on collective farms; and pigs, 80,000, including 48,000 on collective farms. Breeds of fat and dairy stock shall be improved and the breeding of fine-fleeced sheep extended.

111. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Armenian S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 284,000 square metres, including 34,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets. In Erevan a new waterworks shall be built, the sewerage system extended and the length of tramway line increased by 15 kilometres; the waterworks in Leninakan shall be enlarged.

112. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 1,178, with an attendance of 295,000, and the number of hospital beds in urban and rural localities, 6,700.

Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic

113. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Turkmenian S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Coal (tons)	60,000
Petroleum (tons)	1,104,000
Electric power (kwh.)	150,000,000
Superphosphates (tons)	50,000
Cement (tons)	40,000
Window glass (sq. m.)	2,000,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	22,000,000
Woollen fabrics (metres)	820,000

Silk fabrics (metres)	825,000
Hosiery (pairs)	3,100,000
Footwear (pairs)	1,470,000
Canned meat (standard cans)	4,000,000
Meat (tons)	7,000
Butter (tons)	400
Vegetable oil (tons)	20,000
Salt (tons)	160,000

114. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Turkmenian S.S.R. at 1,600 million roubles, including 359 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

115. There shall be put into operation electric power stations with a capacity of 33,000 kw., including a steam-turbine electric station with a capacity of 8,000 kw. and small hydro-electric stations with an aggregate capacity of 4,000 kw.

A petroleum pipe-line, and a superphosphates plant using the phosphorites of Kara-Tau shall be built and put into operation. The second section of the Ashkhabad textile mill and a cement works with a capacity of 50,000 tons shall be built and put into operation.

In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction, there shall be put into operation electric power stations with a total capacity of 11,700 kw., coal mines with a capacity of 50,000 tons, 22,000 spindles in the cotton textile industry, a woollen mill with 4,000 spindles and a vegetable cannery with a capacity of 2,200,000 standard cans.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction is fixed in 1950 at 490 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 102 million roubles.

116. In 1946-50 the industrial resources of petroleum shall be increased by preparing 495 well-sites for operation, and of natural sulphur in the Gaurdak field by 130,000 tons ; ozocerite deposits shall be surveyed.

117. The crop area in the Turkmenian S.S.R. shall amount in 1950 to 433,000 hectares, of which 409,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 158,000 hectares, of which 138,000 hectares are on collective farms ; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 161,000 hectares, including 145,000 hectares sown to cotton ; the area

planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 29,000 hectares, of which 18,000 are on collective farms, and the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 95,000 hectares, of which 92,000 hectares are on collective farms.

Work on the irrigation of large tracts of land in the basins of the Murghab and Tejen rivers shall be completed. The irrigated area shall be increased by 15,000 hectares, and measures taken to establish a stable water supply on an area of 20,000 hectares.

The quantities of livestock by the end of 1950 are fixed as follows : horses, 64,000, including 54,000 on collective farms ; cattle, 305,000 head, including 145,000 on collective farms ; sheep and goats, 4,330,000, including 2,900,000 on collective farms, emphasis being laid on the increased breeding of caracul sheep.

118. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Turkmenian S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 310,000 square metres, including 32,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets. In Ashkhabad the water-main shall be extended, the first section of the sewerage system put into operation and a trolley-bus service introduced.

119. The main assignments in the sphere of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows : by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 1,102, with an attendance of 203,000, and the number of hospital beds, 8,000.

Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

120 The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Estonian S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows :—

Electric power (kwh.)	395,000,000
Shale (tons)	8,410,000
Peat (tons)	319,000
Paper (tons)	35,000
Felled timber (cu. metres)	2,050,000
Cement (tons)	160,000
Window glass (sq. metres)	1,400,000

Cotton fabrics (metres)	121,400,000
Butter (tons)	9,000
Meat (tons)	20,000
Alcohol (decalitres)	600,000
Fish catch (tons)	20,000

121. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Estonian S.S.R. at 3,500 million roubles, including 708 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

122. The mining and distillation of bituminous shales shall be developed to the utmost, for which purpose formerly operated shale quarries with a total capacity of 9,400,000 tons shall be rehabilitated and enlarged. Peat workings with a capacity of 220,000 tons shall be rehabilitated and put into operation, and peat briquette plants with a capacity of 50,000 tons built.

The shale distilleries shall be rebuilt. Plants to produce gas from shale and a pipe-line to convey the gas to Leningrad shall be built and put into operation.

The electric motor works, the Krenholm and Baltic textile mills, an agricultural machinery plant and the telephone apparatus works shall be restored.

123. Electric stations with a total capacity of 92,000 kw. shall be restored and put into operation.

Enterprises of the building materials industry, including a cement works with an annual capacity of 80,000 tons, shall be restored.

The refrigerating plant, meat-packing plant and milk factory in Tallinn, as well as the creameries, shall be restored.

124. Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 450 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 222 million roubles.

The output of smoked and pickled sprats shall be brought up to the pre-war level by 1948. An extensive network of small brisling canneries shall be set up on the Baltic coast.

125. The area under crops in the Estonian S.S.R. shall amount in 1950 to 981,000 hectares, of which 585,000 hectares are to be sown to grain crops, 25,000 hectares to industrial crops, 109,000 hectares to melons, potatoes and other vegetables, and 262,000 hectares to fodder crops.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 212,000; cattle, 560,000 head; sheep and goats, 366,000; and pigs, 400,000.

126. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 1,148 with an attendance of 136,000, and the number of hospital beds, 6,400. The " Estonia " Theatre shall be restored.

127. Work shall be conducted on the rehabilitation of the housing and municipal services of the towns wrecked by the invaders, in the first place of Tallinn, Tartu, Narva and Parnu. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Estonian S.S.R. to be made available for occupation in the period of 1946-50 is fixed at 1,125,000 square metres, including 240,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets.

Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic

128. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (kwh.)	320,000,000
Felled timber (cu. m.)	11,000,000
Dressed lumber (cu. m.)	880,000
Paper (tons)	142,000
Window glass (sq. m.)	275,000
Cement (tons)	10,000
Fish catch (tons)	15,000

129. The volume of capital investments in 1946-50 is endorsed for the Karelian-Finnish S.S.R. at 1,600 million roubles, including 413 million roubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

130. Electric power stations with a capacity of 81,000 kw., including hydro-electric stations with a capacity of 45,000 kw., shall be built and put into operation. Pulp and paper mills, a hydrolysis plant and a sulphite alcohol plant shall be restored

and put into operation. The metal-ware plant and mica mines shall be restored to their pre-war capacity and the mica factory shall be rebuilt.

131. In order to develop industries under the Republic's jurisdiction, a clothing and footwear factory, a metal-working plant, a plant producing plastics, a glass works and a cement works shall be built and put into operation. Enterprises for processing quartz and spar and a pegmatite plant shall be restored.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 260 million roubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives shall comprise 42 million roubles.

132. The Stalin White Sea-Baltic Canal, 227 kilometres long, with all installations insuring its normal operation, shall be restored; and shipyards for the building and repair of river craft shall be built. A railway 200 kilometres long shall be built.

133. The crop area shall amount in 1950 to 134,000 hectares, of which 110,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 62,500 hectares, of which 56,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 20,900 hectares, of which 12,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 50,900 hectares, of which 42,000 hectares are on collective farms. In order to bring new arable land under cultivation, the reclamation and drainage systems shall be rehabilitated on an area of 20,000 hectares.

The amounts of livestock by the end of 1950 are fixed as follows: horses, 22,500, including 13,400 on collective farms; cattle, 101,000 head, including 52,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 78,000, including 30,000 on collective farms, and pigs, 37,000, including 10,000 on collective farms.

134. The main assignments in the sphere of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 652, with an attendance of 95,000, and the number of hospital beds, 3,100.

135. Work shall be conducted on the rehabilitation of housing accommodation and municipal services in the towns wrecked by the invaders, in the first place in Petrozavodsk and

Medvezhyegorsk. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Karelian-Finnish S.S.R. to be made available for occupancy in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 556,000 square metres, including 80,000 square metres to be made available by local soviets.

* * *

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is hereby instructed :—

(a) To examine and endorse the economic five-year plans of the separate ministries and departments of the U.S.S.R. on the basis of the adopted Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. ;

(b) To organize a systematic check on how the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. is being carried out ; and

(c) To ensure the widest co-operation of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia in carrying out the five-year plan on the basis of Socialist Emulation, with a view, not only to the fulfilment, but to the over-fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy.

N. SHVERNIK,

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R

A. GORKIN,

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R

The Kremlin, Moscow,
March 18, 1946.

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